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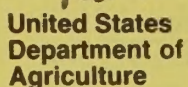
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United States
Department of
Agriculture

Foreign
Agricultural
Service

Circular Series
FHORT 2-89
February 1989

Horticultural Products Review

Received by: *MKS*
Indexing Branch

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EXPORT SUMMARY

U.S. exports of horticultural products to offshore destinations (destinations other than Canada*) in November totaled \$294 million, 13 percent above the same month a year earlier. The single most important item contributing to the improved export showing was walnuts, including both in-shell and shelled, which accounted for one-fourth of the monthly gain. Heavy volumes were shipped to the key West European markets of Germany, Italy, and the Netherlands. Taken as a group, vegetables were responsible for nearly one-half of November's increased export value. Larger shipment levels were recorded for fresh, frozen, and canned vegetables. Exports of frozen sweet corn and frozen potatoes--to Japan and the United Kingdom, canned corn--to Japan and Taiwan, canned tomato sauce--to the United Kingdom, and fresh mushrooms and onions--to Japan were up markedly. Exports of fresh non-citrus fruit in November also were up sharply in response to a heavier movement of apples to Taiwan and Scandinavia and fresh grapes to Taiwan and Hong Kong.

(*Canada is excluded because U.S. export data to Canadian destinations are not accurate. Many export shipments to Canada are not counted.)

For further information on items in this circular, contact the Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, (202) 447-6590. All measures not otherwise noted are metric. One kilogram (kg) = 2.2046 lbs., 1 metric ton = 2,204.62 lbs., 1 liter = 0.2642 gallon, 1 hectoliter = 26.42 gallons, 1 hectare (ha) = 2.471 acres.

Approved by the World Agricultural Outlook Board - USDA

UPDATE

General Developments

-- The European Community Commission announced its proposal for the 1989/90 price package. Overall, the proposed package would result in a reduction in support prices for agricultural products of 0.2 percent in European Currency Unit terms and an increase of 0.7 percent in national currencies. Greece and Portugal will experience the most pronounced price effects in national currencies, estimated at increases of 11.6 and 9.2 percent, respectively. Proposals affecting horticultural products are:

-No changes in basic or buying in prices, except for certain citrus fruit

-Extension of the processing subsidies to satsumas, mandarins, and clementines for three years. Minimum processing prices for these small citrus fruits will be equal to that of oranges adjusted for differences in juice yield. Withdrawal price for oranges, satsumas, mandarins, and clementines will be equal to the minimum price paid by processors. The withdrawal price for oranges will be lowered 7.5 percent in both the 1990/91 and 1991/92 seasons. Intervention arrangements for small citrus fruit will be brought into line with that for oranges.

-Introduction of a maximum guaranteed threshold (MGT) for apples and cauliflower. The MGT will be equal to three percent of the average annual production for the fresh market over the past five years in the Community, excluding Portugal. Production in excess of the MGT would result in a price decrease in the following year.

-Introduction of premiums for grubbing up of apples trees.

-Extension of processing subsidies to all lemon juices, following Italy's liberalization of import arrangements for lemon juice.

-Extension of processing subsidies to unpeeled tomatoes, whole or in pieces.

-Conversion of the present quota system for Williams Bartlett Pears to a MGT.

-Alignment of prices of red and white wines. The target price for red wine to be reduced by 2.5 percent in 1989/90 and that of white wine to be increased by 2 percent during the same season. The remaining adjustment will occur in 1990/91.

-A ban on the transfer of vineyard replanting rights from one category of vineyard to another.

-Extension of access to obligatory distillation of table wine.

--Indonesia has implemented measures which will liberalize imports of several horticultural items. These products no longer are restricted for import by the two state trading companies. They now may be imported by any of the more than 2,000 registered general importers. Additionally, quantitative limits on the importation of the liberalized items will not exist. In the past, the two state trading companies were limited to US\$3 million in imports of restricted food items. Indonesian officials have indicated that improved trade access to the Indonesian market will be forthcoming for additional food items. Future measures may include allowing for general imports of fresh and canned fruits and vegetables and wine. A list of those horticultural items affected by Indonesia's recent trade liberalization and applicable tariffs follows:

ITEM	IMPORT DUTY	SURCHARGE -----Percent-----	VALUE ADDED TAX
Fruits and Vegetables in airtight containers (preserved with Vinegar)	30	20	10
Roasted Nuts (Other than Peanuts)	30	20	--
Orange Juice (Ready-to-Drink)	30	20	10
Jams, Jellies, and Purees	30	20	10
Dates (Fresh and Dried)	30	--	--
Figs (Fresh)	30	--	--

Citrus and Products

--Costa Rica's citrus processing industry will soon include the operation of two new plants. Ticofruit, the larger of the two, is expected to be operational within the next couple of months while the Frutas y Sabores plant has just finished its test run. Both plants will have the capacity to produce concentrated orange juice. Together, they reportedly will have an evaporation capacity of close to 30,000 pounds of water per hour compared to less than 2,000 pounds for the remainder of Costa Rica's juice plants. Once fully operational, the Ticofruit plant will have the installed design capability of processing approximately 1.8 million boxes (90 pounds) of oranges per year, while the Frutas y Sabores plant should utilize slightly more than 500,000 boxes of fruit. During the first year of operation, however, the two plants are not likely to process more than 600,000 boxes of oranges due to limited fruit supplies.

In recent years, interest in developing Costa Rica's citrus industry has been spurred by the successful experience in Brazil and freeze damage to Florida's citrus production. Recent plantings, financed to a large extent by U.S. investors, have pushed total commercial orange acreage in Costa Rica to an estimated 2,500 hectares. This figure excludes another 1,600-2,000 hectares distributed among many small farmers from which the crop is directed to local fresh markets. Production from these newly planted groves should be sufficient to allow the two new juice plants to absorb perhaps 1.5 million boxes of oranges by the early 1990's.

The Costa Rican industry hopes to market its production of concentrated orange juice in the United States. Under the Caribbean Basin Initiative, Costa Rican orange juice enters the United States duty free. The U.S. import duty on concentrated orange juice is \$492 per metric ton.

Fresh Non-Citrus

--On January 1, 1989 the Government of Thailand lowered the duty on apple imports from 60 percent or 50 baht to 10 percent or three baht per kilogram (about \$2.26/42-lb. box). Thai customs officials have the option to use whichever tariff is higher. In practice the specific duty usually is applied. This substantially lower duty will provide U.S. apple shippers with access to a potentially lucrative market.

--A new study confirms that apple orchard area in France continues to decline. The French Ministry of Agriculture recently published the results of a survey conducted on French apple orchards in 1987. The decline in area affects almost all French apple varieties, except Granny Smith. Golden varieties still represented more than half of total apple area in 1987, but their bearing area is expected to decrease significantly in future years. Granny Smith bearing area will continue to rise strongly through the mid-1990's.

According to the French Ministry of Agriculture, French apple orchards in 1987 covered 58,200 hectares, 7 percent less than in 1982 and down 20 percent from 1970. The area planted to trees aged 23 years and more was 31 percent of total apple acreage in 1987, up from 22 percent in 1982. Variety-wise, the French Ministry of Agriculture survey shows that the area planted to all apple varieties other than Granny Smith and some selected red varieties declined in the 1980's. Orchards planted to Granny Smith covered 6,000 hectares in 1987, 42 percent more than in 1982. French apple production probably will decrease by the late 1990's, but the decline is likely to be mitigated by the increased per-hectare yield resulting from higher-yielding varieties, higher planting density, larger irrigated area, and better growing practices.

--The French Government announced subsidies of 30 million French franc (\$5 million) to apple growers on December 15, 1988. These subsidies aim at (1) helping producers to shift from golden varieties, the production of which largely exceeds demand, to other apple varieties; and (2) aiding producer groups that have difficulties in marketing their crops due to russetting problems. Much of the French apple crop, especially in the Provence region, was affected by russetting--rough, discolored peel--in 1988. According to the French Ministry of Agriculture, the new subsidies should accelerate the shift in production from golden to other apple varieties. Golden Delicious orchards covered 26,000 hectares in 1987, 21 percent less than 1982.

--The French Plant Protection Agency canceled the third and final visit by a group of USDA Plant Health inspectors scheduled to arrive in France in early January, 1989. With this cancellation the program for inspection of French apple and pear exports to the United States is terminated for the 1988/89 season, with inspection actually occurring only during late October. For more details of the program see the December 1988, Horticultural Products Review.

Dried Fruit and Treenuts

--Greek sultana (raisin) sales for the current crop year (1988/89) remain at very low levels while Turkish sales have boomed. Although Greek shippers succeeded in selling all of the country's small 1987/88 crop they were able to do so, in part, because the crop--40,000 metric tons--was far below normal. Turkey took advantage of Greece's small 1987/88 harvest to increase its share of the EC market from 35 percent in the previous season to 47.5 percent 1987/88. These percentages do not include large tonnages booked for Switzerland that actually end up in the EC. Because sales from the 80,000-ton 1988/89 Greek crop are so slow, sultana exporters there are currently hoping for additional assistance from the EC in the form of increased processing subsidies. In contrast, Turkish exporters are to the point where they may want to reduce the rate of export sales in order to spread the last 50,000 tons of the country's 130,000-ton crop over the remaining months of the 1988/89 marketing year.

New EC regulations since the current marketing year began on September 1, 1988, have not helped Greece market its sultanas. In terms of European Currency Units (ECUs), the minimum import price (MIP), designed to protect the EC market from lower cost imports from non-EC suppliers, especially Turkey, remains unchanged from 1987/88. However, the coefficients used to convert the MIP into local EC currencies were reduced, effective January 3, 1989, allowing the entry of third-country raisins/sultanas into the Community at slightly lower prices. Earlier, on November 14, 1988, the EC raised the maximum countervailing duty on bulk imports (over 2 kilograms.) from non-EC suppliers entering at below MIP from 126.45 ECUs to 167.83 ECUs (about \$187) per ton, and for retail sized packages (2 kilograms. and under) from 280.25 to 321.61 ECUs (about \$358) per ton. These actions have added confusion to a world market already buffeted by rapidly changing exchange rates.

Other Processed Fruit

--Spain's 1988 table olive crop is estimated at only 140,000 metric tons, 40 percent below the 1987 harvest, reflecting rains at blossoming time and a natural letdown of the trees following a heavy crop. Exports of table olives for 1988 are estimated at about 125,000 tons, compared with 1987 shipments of 141,100 tons. The United States was the principal recipient of the 1988 exports, accounting for approximately 60,000 tons, or nearly half of the total.

Vegetables

--The EC Council has announced the reduced duty tariff quota for dried onions for 1989. As provided under the U.S.-EC Enlargement Agreement, the tariff quota covers 12,000 metric tons of dried onions at a duty of 10 percent ad valorem. Sixty percent of the quota, or 7,200 tons, has been allocated by member states on the basis of past 3-year imports. The remaining 4,800 tons is designated as Community reserve. Member states may draw upon the reserve when their initial allocations have been used up. In order to facilitate total utilization of the quota, member states are required to return unused portions of their allocation to the reserve once 80 percent of the Community reserve has been used.

EC REDUCED DUTY TARIFF QUOTA FOR DRIED ONIONS BY MEMBER STATE, 1989 (metric tons)

Member State	Amount
Benelux	1,149
Denmark	91
Germany	2,964
Greece	27
Spain	256
France	170
Ireland	98
Italy	76
Portugal	28
United Kingdom	2,341
Community Reserve	4,800
TOTAL	12,000

SOURCE: U.S. Mission to the European Community.

--Canadian imports of potatoes from the United States during the 1987/88 season increased 9 percent over the previous season. Seed imports decreased 10 percent while imports of fresh table stock increased 10 percent.

CANADA: POTATO IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES (metric tons)

	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88
Fresh Table Stock	134,964	152,830	167,924
Seed	10,649	9,643	8,683
TOTAL	145,613	162,473	176,607

SOURCE: Statistics Canada.

--Production of greenhouse vegetables in Saudi Arabia is increasing. Tomatoes and cucumbers are the dominate vegetables grown accounting for almost half of total vegetable production. In recent years cultivation of these vegetables has shifted to greenhouses which protect the crops from the vagaries of the Saudi climate. The greenhouses further reduce production risk by employing technologies such as drip irrigation and soluble fertilizer delivered with the irrigation water. Most greenhouses have been built by Dutch firms.

Almost half of the production of both tomatoes and cucumbers is centered in the Riyadh Area. During the 1988/89 season greenhouses are expected to account for 45 percent of tomato production and 68 percent of cucumber production, respectively.

PRODUCTION OF TOMATOES AND CUCUMBERS IN SAUDI ARABIA
(metric tons)

	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89
<hr/>			
Tomatoes			
Greenhouses	48,098	104,794	173,027
Other farms	298,242	263,408	211,477
Total	346,340	368,202	384,504
Cucumbers			
Greenhouses	49,994	68,116	83,246
Other farms	33,578	36,677	39,174
Total	83,572	104,793	122,420
<hr/>			

SOURCE: U.S Agricultural Trade Officer, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

Nursery Products

--Barbados plans to start up a cut flower industry. According to the Barbados Horticultural Society (BHS), a private group of growers has negotiated a \$500,000 loan and a grant valued at \$120,000 from the Inter-American Development Bank to develop a cut flower industry. The loan will finance credit to growers and construction of production facilities, such as packing sheds and plant nurseries. The BHS hopes that this project will commence sometime during 1989.

Wine, Beer, and Hops

--Australian wine exports for 1987/88 reached 39.1 million liters worth 97 million Australian dollars (\$8.3 million) according to the Australian Wine and Brandy Corporation (AWBC). The quantity exported increased 84 percent over the 1986/87 level, while the value increased more than 120 percent. The AWBC expects the growth in exports to continue into 1988/89, though not at the same rate.

Shipments of Australian wine to the United States increased 93 percent in 1987/88 making it the third largest market for all Australian wines and the largest for bottled table wines. Exports to the United Kingdom increased from 2.3 million liters in 1986/87 to 7.5 million liters in 1987/88. Other major markets included Sweden, Canada, New Zealand, Japan, and Denmark. Growth in exports was attributed to successful promotional activities including wine tastings and visits to Australia by Canadian Provincial liquor boards' officials and other overseas representatives of the wine industry.

Notwithstanding the recent spectacular success in exports, Australia's share in world trade of wine is still less than 1 percent. Only 10 percent of the Australian wine output is exported. The Australian dollar's strong appreciation against all major currencies may decelerate the rapid growth of exports in 1988/89.

--As a result of the Wine Trade Agreement reached between the United States and Korea, the Korean government will take the following steps towards liberalization of the wine market in that country:

- Lift the import ban on wine coolers, dessert and fortified wines.
- For 1989, double its import quota for all wine products to 40 percent of the 1988 consumption in Korea, compared with the 1988 quota which was 20 percent of the total 1987 consumption.
- Lift the import ban on champagne and brandy in January of 1991.
- Reduce the tariff on wine products from the current 50 percent to 35 percent in July 1989 and 30 percent in January 1990. The Korean government also agreed to announce further reductions in tariffs between 1990 and 1993.
- Subject to routine but expeditious review, permit foreign wine manufacturers to invest, import, distribute and sell wine except at retail level.
- Submit an amendment to the Korean National Assembly to lower the liquor tax rate on wine coolers from 40 to 25 percent.
- Effective January 1, 1990 remove all quantitative limitations on the importation of wine and wine products excluding sparkling wine, brandy and grain based wines. (Sparkling wine and brandy will be placed on automatic approval effective January 1, 1991 and the two governments will consult about grain based wine within two years.)
- Limit the size of wine and wine products containers to 4 liters for 1989 and effective January 1, 1990 increase this size limitation to permit containers of 18 liters or less for importation, the contents of which will not be intended for rebottling.

Details of this agreement are available from Asif Chaudhry at (202) 447-6877.

FRESH FRUIT PRODUCTION AND MARKETS IN SOUTH KOREA

Summary

Fruit production in Korea increased 8 percent between 1985 and 1987, with planted area increasing 5 percent. Per capita fruit consumption has increased 9 percent in the last 3-year period for which data are available. Leading fresh fruit imports into Korea are bananas, which are bartered with Taiwan and the Philippines, and mandarin oranges from Japan, which are processed for re-export. These two fruits accounted for 44 percent and 34 percent respectively of total 1987 imports. Although the Korean market for fruits is growing rapidly as the economy grows, domestic production potential is limited. If current import restrictions were relaxed, a substantial market for imported fruits would develop. Imports from the United States are small but growing rapidly. On the export side, apples made up 72 percent of total fresh fruit exports in 1987, with Asian pears taking up the rest.

Fruit Production in Korea

South Korea is gradually increasing its production of fruit as both domestic and export markets grow. Area planted to fruit trees has increased 5 percent in the last 3 years, while production increased 8 percent. The Government encourages increased fruit tree plantings. Tangerines and apples accounted for 59 percent and 20 percent, respectively, of the increase. Although there is a limit, Korean farmers plan to enlarge tree fruit area as much as possible by reclamation of hitherto uneconomical land through the development of rural infrastructure and innovations in cultivation. Higher on-farm fruit prices are expected to encourage production of most fruits. However, low prices following the bumper harvest of apples in 1988 will be a negative factor.

KOREA: PRODUCTION AND PLANTED AREA OF FRUIT (1,000 metric tons and hectares)

ITEM	1985	1986	1987	1988 <u>1/</u>
PRODUCTION				
Apples	533	538	556	710
Citrus <u>2/</u>	370	339	441	400
Grapes	150	165	158	166
Peaches	132	139	138	140
Asian pears	128	135	145	140
Persimmons	97	99	76	NA
Plums	33	38	37	NA
Others	21	22	32	NA
TOTAL	1464	1475	1583	NA
TOTAL AREA	108,747	112,222	113,897	NA

NA indicates not available.

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Mostly tangerines

SOURCE: Korea, Min. of Agri., Forestry & Fisheries

Fruit Consumption in Korea

As consumer incomes increase, Korean preferences are shifting toward higher quality luxury foods, spurring demand for both imported sub-tropical and domestically produced fruits. Much of the recent import growth has been from increased barter trade for bananas from Taiwan and the Philippines. Per capita consumption of fruits in Korea grew 71 percent between 1977 and 1986, largely due to increased incomes (per capita GNP during this period doubled from \$1,008 to \$2,024) and concern over nutrition.

PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF FRUITS IN KOREA

Commodity	1977	1986
----- - - - - (Kg per capita per year) - - - -		
TOTAL	15.3	26.3
Apples	7.7	11.1
Asian pears	1.3	2.2
Persimmons	1.4	1.3
Grapes	0.9	2.4
Peaches	1.5	2.6
Tangerines	2.2	4.9
Others	0.3	1.8

SOURCE: Food Balance Sheet, Korea Rural
Economic Institute.

As a temperate-zone producer, seasonal availability of fresh fruit in Korea varies widely. Generally, seasonality is brief because of limited land and appropriate climatic conditions. Fruits such as grapes and peaches are available for only 2-3 months. This provides a high potential for fresh fruit imports. However, until the Korean government revises its restrictive import policy for fresh fruit, import volume will remain small.

KOREA: SEASONALITY OF DOMESTIC FRESH FRUIT

Product	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL

Apples												
Fuji	-	-	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	-
Hongok	-	#	#	#	#	#	#	-	-	-	-	-
Grapes	#	#	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian pears	-	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	-	-	-	-
Peaches	#	#	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	#
Tangerines	-	-	#	#	#	#	#	#	-	-	-	-
Persimmons	-	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	-	-	-	-

SOURCE: National Agriculture Cooperative Federation.

Note: Months when products are generally available are marked "#."

Fresh Fruit Imports in Korea

Korea restricts imports of most fresh fruit or subjects it to high tariffs in order to protect domestic producers. As a result, in 1987 imports accounted for only one percent of fruit availability in Korea. However, the continued demand for liberalization from abroad, and complaints from consumers have opened the market for a few products.

Fresh fruit import patterns in Korea can be divided into three categories: (A) Imports through barter trade: Bananas from Taiwan and the Philippines, bartered for Asian pears and apples, made up the bulk of imports in 1987. (B) Imports for processing and re-export: Mandarin oranges imported from Japan for canning and re-export were the second largest fresh fruit import. The United States was the destination for 77 percent Korea's canned mandarin orange exports. (C) Import through liberalization: Imports of lemons and grapefruit, liberalized in 1984 and 1985 respectively, took up 11 percent and 8 percent of total 1987 imports. U.S. promotion efforts have helped increase awareness of these products.

Imports of fresh cherries also are rising rapidly. After, a trial import of 154 kilograms in 1983, imports increased to 50,241 kilograms for the first 8 months of 1988. A more rapid increase in cherry imports is being hindered because the Korean government has approved only high-temperature treatment, which lowers the shelf-life and quality of the cherries. If the Korean government accepted lower temperature treatment on cherries, imports would rise sharply. Products such as avocados, which were liberalized on July 1, 1988, need active promotion as most consumers are unfamiliar with them.

In addition to the three import patterns, described above, import-restricted fruits, such as oranges, are imported by the Korea Tourist Hotel Supply Center for the exclusive use of tourist hotels.

KOREA: FRESH FRUIT IMPORTS, 1985-1987

Item	1985 M. tons	1986 M. tons	1987 M. tons	1987 \$1,000
Bananas	756	3,721	9,222	5,554
Oranges	56	76	142	314
Mand. oranges ^{1/}	5,109	5,094	9,448	4,291
Lemons	1,047	1,337	1,799	1,352
Grapefruit	175	388	1,175	938
Pears	13	0	0	0
Berries	0	0	1	4
Other	15	9	36	118
TOTAL	7,171	10,625	18,258	12,571

^{1/} For canning and re-exporting.

SOURCE: Statistical Yearbook of Foreign Trade, Office of Customs Administration, ROK.

In 1987, Taiwan supplied Korea with 5,932 tons of bananas and the Philippines another 3,290 tons. Japan supplied all of the mandarin oranges, and the United States supplied all of the lemons, grapefruit, and oranges.

Calendar year 1988 fresh fruit import data are not available. The following compares fresh fruit import volume in metric tons for the first 9 months of 1988 with 1987 data for the same period in brackets:

Bananas: Taiwan 8,413 (5,932); Philippines 2,977 (905); and
 Total 11,390 (6,837)
 Mandarin Oranges: Total from Japan 4,401 (4,645)
 Lemons: Total from the U.S. 1,879 (1,444)
 Grapefruit: Total from the U.S. 3,501 (947)
 Oranges: Total from the U.S. 235 (102)

Fresh Fruit Exports From Korea

Apples accounted for the bulk of 1987 Korean fresh fruit exports, 72 percent of the total value. Virtually all (96 percent) apples were exported in barter trade with Taiwan. However, barter trade with Taiwan will decline in 1988/89 as Taiwan and Korea have agreed on a barter quota of 5,000 tons, plus a pure export quota of 3,600 tons, only half the 1987/88 levels.

All Korean pears are "sandpears," also known as Asian pears. Barter accounted for 40 percent of total pear exports in 1987. The United States is one of the largest potential markets for Asian pear exports. After a 1986 trial shipment of 149 tons, Korea nearly quintupled exports in 1987, making the United States its third largest market. The 1988/89 target for pear exports to the United States is 1,050 tons.

KOREA: EXPORTS OF FRESH FRUIT

Item	1985		1986		1987		1987 \$1,000
	M. tons		M. tons		M. tons		
Apples	2,831		5,516		17,432		15,875
Asian pears	2,639		5,325		4,874		6,072
Others	100		62		92		100
TOTAL	5,570		10,903		22,398		22,047

SOURCE: Statistical Yearbook of Foreign Trade,
 Office of Customs Administration, ROK.

Calendar year 1988 export data are not yet available. The following compares fresh fruit export volume (metric tons) for the first 9 months of 1988 with 1987 data for same period in brackets:

Apples: Taiwan 7,929 (4,691); Thailand 26 (139); Total 7,996 (4,914)

Pears: U.S. 66 (135); Singapore 1,007 (897); Taiwan 594 (369);

Malaysia 189 (158); EC 162 (52); Total 2,101 (1,662).

Korean Trade Policy on Fresh Fruit

The basic directions indicated in the 1988 Korean government policy for import management are as follows: (A) Restrain to the extent possible the import of products that can be produced domestically. (B) Import only the necessary amounts of products that are difficult to produce domestically, and then import at the most opportune time. (C) Promote policies to manage imports on a commodity-by-commodity basis.

Existing tactics include: (A) Licensing for imports of most fresh fruit--effectively an import ban, (B) High tariff rates for liberalized products as well as strict plant quarantine regulations, (C) Resist broad-based liberalization, giving ground only on a commodity-by-commodity basis. As for export policy, Korea aims to increase bilateral trade in apples and pears with Southeast Asian countries.

KOREA: FRESH FRUITS LIBERALIZED 1/ FOR IMPORTATION 1984-1988

DESCRIPTION	EFFECTIVE DATE	TARIFF-1988
		(percent ad val.)
Lemons	Jan. 1, 1984	40
Limes	Jul. 1, 1984	40
Grapefruit	Jul. 1, 1985	50
Cherries	Jul. 1, 1985	45
Avocados	Jul. 1, 1988	50
Quinces	Apr. 1, 1988	50

1/ "Liberalized" means removed from the restricted list as recorded in the Annual Trade Plan. Items are then considered Automatic Approval (AA) items.

Based on a report prepared by the U.S. Agricultural Counselor, Seoul, Korea.

APPLE JUICE SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

U.S. imports of concentrated apple juice (CAJ) fell 26 percent during the market year 1987/88 (July-June). This was the first decline in imports since the early 1980's. The share of imported juice in the total U.S. supply increased through 1986/87, reaching 62 percent that year. In 1987/88, imports as percentage of total supply, fell to 43 percent. This decline was precipitated by relatively small supplies in Europe and a bumper apple crop in the United States. In years of large crops the percentage of low-quality fruit generally increases. This bumper crop also coincided with the new U.S. immigration law which affected the availability of workers at harvest time, resulting in delays and hence larger quantities of culled/lower quality fruit. As a result, in 1987/88 the quantity of apples processed and concentrated apple juice production, both increased by 66 percent over the 1986/87 levels.

Although the sharp rise in U.S. CAJ imports during the early 1980's coincided with the increase in value of the U.S. dollar against major foreign currencies, the two variables do not appear to be correlated. The decline in imports did not coincide with the decline in the value of the U.S. dollar. The dollar's value peaked in 1984/85 while apple juice imports were at their highest level in 1986/87.

In the United States a normal sized apple crop was harvested in 1988/89. Quantity of apples processed, concentrated apple juice production and apple juice imports are all expected to be around the 1986/87 level. Approximately 62 percent of the total supply of apple juice is forecast to be from imports.

UNITED STATES PRODUCTION, SUPPLY, & DISTRIBUTION OF APPLE JUICE (Metric Tons @ 70/71 degrees brix equivalent for CAJ)

YEAR (Jul-Jun)	APPLES PROCESSED <u>1/</u>	EST. AJ PRODUCTION <u>2/</u>	AJ IMPORTS	EST. AJ SUPPLY	IMPORTS AS % OF SUPPLY
1983/84	899,700	123,247	106,059	229,306	46
1984/85	855,620	117,208	152,825	270,033	57
1985/86	835,571	114,305	162,022	276,327	59
1986/87	747,936	102,317	170,449	272,766	62
1987/88	1,242,765	170,009	125,475	295,484	43
1988/89	761,321	104,148	170,000	274,148	62

1/ Includes apples processed into juice/cider only, as reported by the NASS, USDA. 2/ 1 MT CAJ at 70/71 degrees brix = 7.31 MT fresh apples.

3/ Forecast.

In 1987/88, 39 percent of U.S. apple juice imports came from Argentina. Other major exporters to the United States included Germany, Hungary, Austria, and Spain. In general, U.S. imports of concentrated apple juice from Southern Hemisphere countries increased while those from Northern Hemisphere countries declined. U.S. imports from Argentina were up 53 percent while the quantity of apple juice imported from Germany fell, also 53 percent. These two countries together accounted for approximately 47 percent of U.S. apple juice imports in 1987/88.

U.S. IMPORTS OF CONCENTRATED APPLE JUICE
(Metric Tons @ 70/71 degrees brix) 1/

ORIGIN	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88 <u>2/</u>
ARGENTINA	26,469	37,759	33,910	26,148	40,056
WEST GERMANY	25,425	36,335	36,326	41,465	19,476
HUNGARY	2,089	4,479	4,063	9,415	13,278
AUSTRIA	10,200	17,449	16,084	26,753	11,766
SPAIN	9,219	12,128	13,221	5,826	9,085
CHILE	3,095	4,396	5,571	8,131	7,904
PORTUGAL	2,312	1,590	2,421	2,047	4,471
BELG.-LUX.	272	160	7,514	18,266	3,537
NETHERLANDS	6,814	12,562	13,676	6,909	3,311
CANADA	1,886	1,346	1,994	3,017	2,814
MEXICO	912	791	503	661	2,412
ITALY	112	1,229	6,059	6,809	2,036
YUGOSLAVIA	1,713	1,070	628	1,112	1,704
NEW ZEALAND	1,941	606	1,602	2,217	1,513
AUSTRALIA	218	737	2,006	1,650	506
POLAND	94	0	0	322	343
FRANCE	307	2,178	2,387	2,688	196
BRAZIL	514	85	410	540	190
CHINA (PRC)	0	91	287	99	144
UNITED KINGDOM	131	94	221	286	118
SWITZERLAND	309	2,742	223	307	116
INDIA	153	341	37	22	65
DENMARK	225	197	349	107	1
TURKEY	2,208	1,723	1,405	2,775	0
SO. AFRICA	8,237	10,923	9,697	2,582	0
ISRAEL	1,186	1,170	680	0	0
OTHER	18	644	748	295	432
TOTAL	106,059	152,825	162,022	170,449	125,475

1/ U.S. Census Bureau data on apple juice are given in single strength equivalent (SSE). Data have been converted into metric tons of CAJ by multiplying thousands of SSE liters by 0.193. 2/ July-June markt. year.

In Argentina, following a bumper apple crop in 1986/87, production returned to a normal level in 1987/88. For calendar year 1988 (corresponding to marketing year 1987/88) production of concentrated apple juice in Argentina was down 8 percent from the previous year. Fresh apple crop and juice output are forecast to remain stable at normal (1987/88) levels in 1988/89.

In Austria, the 1987/88 volume of processed apples from the domestic harvest was a mere 12,000 tons, though imported cider was also used for juice production. It is estimated that only 9,100 tons of apple juice concentrate was produced in 1987/88. A normal level of production (31,800 tons) is expected for 1988/89, which, combined with 40,000 tons of imports, should result in exports at the 50,000-ton mark. In 1988/89, exports from Germany are expected to remain low, around the 1987/88 level. Exports from New Zealand are expected to reach 9,900 tons, up 21 percent. After a 127-percent increase in 1987/88, Spain is forecast to record only a modest rise in exports of concentrated apple juice during 1988/89.

Asif Chaudhry and John Toaspern (202) 447-3275.

CONCENTRATED APPLE JUICE PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION
IN SELECTED COUNTRIES 1/
(Metric Tons @ 70/71 Degrees Brix)

Country/ Mktg Year 2/	Beginning Stocks	Production	Imports	TOTAL SUPPLY	Exports	Domestic Consump.	Ending Stocks
Argentina							
1986/87	2,054	57,000	0	59,054	50,930	5,200	2,924
1987/88	2,924	52,300	0	55,224	49,000	4,500	1,724
1988/89	1,724	52,000	0	53,724	48,500	4,500	724
Austria							
1986/87	3,400	37,600	43,800	84,800	52,500	8,300	24,000
1987/88	24,000	9,100	14,100	47,200	30,800	8,700	7,700
1988/89	7,700	31,800	40,000	79,500	50,000	8,800	20,700
Australia							
1986/87	0	14,875	1,512	16,387	37	16,350	0
1987/88	0	14,875	952	15,827	37	15,790	0
1988/89	0	16,150	1,400	17,550	45	17,505	0
Chile							
1986/87	0	7,700	0	7,700	7,600	100	0
1987/88	0	12,000	0	12,000	11,900	100	0
1988/89	0	12,600	0	12,600	12,500	100	0
France							
1986/87	0	24,400	1,600	26,000	10,900	15,100	0
1987/88	0	12,700	1,100	13,800	9,500	4,300	0
1988/89	0	20,000	1,900	21,900	7,500	14,400	0
West Germany							
1986/87	22,242	62,436	129,374	214,052	77,040	81,407	55,605
1987/88	55,605	23,831	104,854	184,289	60,371	76,258	47,661
1988/89	47,661	69,903	81,024	198,588	63,548	79,435	55,605
Hungary							
1986/87	0	29,500	0	29,500	26,900	2,600	0
1987/88	0	24,000	0	24,000	21,000	3,000	0
1988/89	0	28,000	0	28,000	25,000	3,000	0
Italy							
1986/87	1,260	36,000	3,451	40,711	31,644	1,500	7,567
1987/88	7,567	34,000	3,000	44,567	37,000	1,500	6,067
1988/89	6,067	33,000	3,000	42,067	37,000	1,500	3,567
New Zealand							
1986/87	0	12,400	0	12,400	6,710	5,690	0
1987/88	0	11,250	0	11,250	8,160	3,090	0
1988/89	0	13,900	0	13,900	9,900	4,000	0
South Africa							
1986/87	0	13,220	0	13,220	3,400	9,820	0
1987/88	0	16,100	0	16,100	4,550	10,550	1,000
1988/89	1,000	16,075	0	17,075	5,725	11,350	0
Spain							
1986/87	100	6,600	1,000	7,700	5,500	2,000	200
1987/88	200	13,600	2,800	16,600	12,500	2,200	1,900
1988/89	1,900	12,500	2,500	16,900	13,000	2,400	1,500
Yugoslavia							
1986/87	1,100	12,752	0	13,852	10,836	1,800	1,216
1987/88	1,216	10,455	0	11,671	6,848	1,850	2,973
1988/89	2,973	12,000	0	14,973	10,000	1,900	3,073
TOTAL							
1986/87	30,156	314,483	180,737	525,376	283,997	149,867	91,512
1987/88	91,512	234,211	126,806	452,528	251,666	131,838	69,025
1988/89	69,025	317,928	129,824	516,777	282,718	148,890	85,169

1/ Major CAJ producing countries for which complete data are available. 2/ Northern Hemisphere marketing years begin in July of the first year shown. Southern Hemisphere marketing year begins in January of the second year.

Note: The data for West Germany have been substantially altered from those published in the January, 1988 Horticultural Products Review.

SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE DECIDUOUS FRUIT SCOOP

Although Southern Hemisphere apple production is anticipated to increase 4 percent in 1989, exports are forecast to be slightly below 1988's levels. Increased production will be diverted to processing and domestic fresh consumption. Pear production in 1989 also will be over 1988 levels, but in this case it is anticipated that exports will increase 4 percent over the previous season's. Apricot, table grape, and cherry production will all be up in 1989, but peach production is expected to decline.

The five Southern Hemisphere countries accounted for 14 percent of the apple production by the world's major producing countries during 1987/88; however, these five countries accounted for 32 percent of world apple trade. The major destination for Southern Hemisphere apple exports is the EC, which has also been the major growth market. This however, may change as the Europeans instituted import quotas during the Southern Hemisphere season in 1988, and may to do so again in 1989. If this does occur and the EC stops growing as an import market, the Southern Hemisphere producers will have to look for other markets. The two markets most often proposed are Scandinavia and North America. Scandinavia has a limited population and will be able to absorb only so many more apples. This leaves the United States and Canada as the battle ground for increasing apple exports from the Southern Hemisphere.

1987/88 APPLE EXPORTS MAJOR WORLD PRODUCERS



TOTAL EXPORTS FROM MAJOR PRODUCERS: 3,302,638 metric tons

* includes intra-EC trade, which accounts for about 85% of total.

Chile

Chilean fruit production and exports will continue their unprecedented growth in 1989. This growth will continue into the 1990's as 20 to 40 percent of planted area has not yet reached full bearing age. Supply is, however, expected to stabilize by the mid-1990's as new plantings have slowed considerably since their peak in the early 1980's. Chilean deciduous fruit production for 1989 is forecast at a record 1.55 million tons, over 10 percent more than in 1988. This increase was achieved in spite of a severe drought during the past year, the effects of which were tempered by the extensive use of irrigation. Fruit production will continue to be dominated by apples and table grapes.

Record production of 678,000 tons of apples is expected from the 24,000 hectares currently under commercial production in Chile. Over 50 percent will be exported, though it is expected this will be 3,000 tons less than in 1988. This leveling off of exports is based on the probability that the EC will again limit apple imports and that no new major market openings will occur. Additionally, the current infrastructure for packing and shipping apples for export is utilized to capacity during the peak months of February and March, allowing for little growth in shipments during this time. The quantity of apples going to processing should increase 12 percent as a result of this leveling off in exports. Total apple exports for 1988 were 348,000 tons, led by 155,624 tons to the EC, 58,237 tons to Saudi Arabia, and 38,290 tons to the United States.

Table grapes are Chile's No. 1 fruit crop with 45,000 hectares under cultivation and are expected to produce 495,000 tons in 1989, 13 percent more than in 1988. This increase is below the 20-percent gain between 1987 and 1988. Table grapes are Chile's leading agricultural export with a value of \$275.7 million in 1987, equal to 34 percent of all agricultural exports and 5 percent of Chile's total exports. The United States was the destination for 253,786 tons of Chilean grapes in 1988, 75 percent of the total. The recently opened Japanese market is expected to take 12,000 tons during 1989. Pear production in 1989 is expected to be up 38 percent over 1988, with exports and domestic fresh consumption utilizing the bulk of this gain. Production in 1989 of peaches, apricots, plums, and cherries is expected to be higher than 1988 levels. The United States remains the major export market for these commodities.

New Zealand

Deciduous fruit production in New Zealand is dominated by apples. The 1988 apple crop is forecast at a record 385,000 tons, 9 percent above last year's bumper crop. Apple exports in 1989 are forecast to increase 5,647 tons to 200,000 tons due to these larger supplies. The United Kingdom was the major export market in 1988 accounting for 55,331 tons, the rest of the EC took 75,006 tons, while 35,251 tons were sent to the United States. Exports of fresh stone fruit from New Zealand, while still very small quantities, are receiving increasing attention. Speculation is that some type of a marketing organization similar to the Apple and Pear Board will be formed to promote stone fruit exports.

Argentina

Following record crops in 1987, deciduous fruit production in Argentina declined 3 percent in 1988 and is expected to decline further in 1989. Despite this declining supply, exports of fresh deciduous fruit have continued to grow each year. This increased percentage of supply going to exports is partly due to the decreasing purchasing power of the Argentine people which has reduced domestic fresh consumption. Pear and apple exports will continue to focus on the EC, Scandinavia and, to a lesser degree, the United States.

South Africa

South African deciduous fruit production for 1989 will remain near the 1988 levels with slight declines in apple production countered by increases in pear, apricot, peach, and grape production. Exports, which account for the largest use of South African fruit, reached an all-time high in 1988. Deciduous fruit exports totaled 348,520 tons in 1989, 14 percent more than was shipped in 1987. The EC accounts for over 75 percent of these exports, with the remainder going to other Western European countries. Despite this short-term export success, South African fruit producers face some serious economic difficulties. The depreciation of the rand has helped export sales by drawing down prices on the world market; however, the combination of this depreciation and high inflation in South Africa has led to an erosion of growers' returns. The average return to growers declined 50 percent between 1985 and 1988.

Australia

The major deciduous fruit growing areas in Australia have experienced extremely warm, dry weather during the fruit set which is projected to have decreased yields for all fruit. Apple production in 1989 will still be above last year as area harvested has been increasing and 1989 is an "on" year in the alternate bearing cycle. Australia utilizes the bulk of its fruit production domestically either on the fresh market or for processing.

Complete deciduous fruit production and utilization tables for these five Southern Hemisphere countries are provided in the statistical section of this circular.

John Toaspern (202) 447-4620

APPLES: SUPPLY & UTILIZATION IN SELECTED SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE COUNTRIES 1/
(Metric Tons)

Country/ Mkting Year <u>2/</u>	Production	Imports	TOTAL SUPPLY	Exports	Domestic Consumption	Processed
Argentina						
1986/87	1,078,000	0	1,078,000	194,540	303,460	580,000
1987/88	1,000,000	0	1,000,000	195,000	265,000	540,000
1988/89	990,000	0	990,000	196,000	264,000	530,000
Australia						
1986/87	362,000	0	362,000	36,180	186,000	139,820
1987/88	324,000	0	324,000	25,000	176,000	123,000
1988/89	386,000	0	386,000	27,000	210,000	149,000
Chile						
1986/87	580,000	0	580,000	331,000	120,000	123,500
1987/88	630,000	0	630,000	348,000	130,000	146,000
1988/89	678,000	0	678,000	345,000	135,000	191,500
New Zealand						
1986/87	343,852	2,500	346,352	167,893	51,607	126,852
1987/88	353,000	2,851	355,851	194,353	52,000	109,498
1988/89	385,000	3,000	388,000	200,000	55,000	133,000
South Africa						
1986/87	470,200	200	470,400	189,455	172,861	108,084
1987/88	525,455	0	525,455	220,900	176,295	128,260
1988/89	510,000	0	510,000	210,000	175,000	125,000
TOTAL						
1986/87	2,834,052	2,700	2,836,752	919,068	833,928	1,078,256
1987/88	2,832,455	2,851	2,835,306	983,253	799,295	1,046,758
1988/89	2,949,000	3,000	2,952,000	978,000	839,000	1,128,500

1/ Selected Countries represent the major producer/exporter countries in the Southern Hemisphere. 2/ Individual marketing years begin as follows: November of first year shown, New Zealand; January of second year, Argentina, Australia, & South Africa, February of second year, Chile. NOTE: 1988/89 data are preliminary.

TABLE GRAPES: SUPPLY & UTILIZATION IN SELECTED SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE COUNTRIES 1/
(Metric Tons)

Country/ Mkting Year <u>2/</u>	Production	Imports	TOTAL SUPPLY	Exports	Domestic Consumption	Processed
Argentina						
1987	110,000	38	110,038	2,967	102,071	5,000
1988	120,000	0	120,000	6,500	107,500	6,000
1989	120,000	20	120,020	7,000	106,520	6,500
Chile						
1987	370,000	0	370,000	271,500	39,000	54,000
1988	440,000	0	440,000	340,000	39,000	55,000
1989	495,000	0	495,000	390,000	38,500	60,000
South Africa						
1987	98,500	0	98,500	44,770	46,600	7,130
1988	97,810	0	97,810	45,500	45,195	7,115
1989	100,000	0	100,000	47,500	45,350	7,150
TOTAL						
1987	578,500	38	578,538	319,237	187,671	66,130
1988	657,810	0	657,810	392,000	191,695	68,115
1989	715,000	20	715,020	444,500	190,370	73,650

1/ Selected Countries represent the major producer/exporter countries in the Southern Hemisphere. 2/ Individual marketing years begin as follows: December of previous year, Chile; January of year shown, Argentina & South Africa. NOTE: 1989 data are preliminary.

PEARS: SUPPLY & UTILIZATION IN SELECTED SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE COUNTRIES 1/
(Metric Tons)

Country/ Mkting Year 2/	Production	Imports	TOTAL SUPPLY	Exports	Domestic Consumption	Processed
Argentina						
1986/87	252,100	0	252,100	95,306	91,794	65,000
1987/88	240,000	0	240,000	116,000	75,500	48,500
1988/89	230,000	0	230,000	115,000	70,000	45,000
Australia						
1986/87	146,000	0	146,000	36,474	26,000	83,526
1987/88	150,000	0	150,000	38,000	31,000	81,000
1988/89	128,000	0	128,000	30,000	24,000	74,000
Chile						
1986/87	74,000	0	74,000	44,700	26,000	1,100
1987/88	80,000	0	80,000	62,000	14,400	1,200
1988/89	110,000	0	110,000	78,000	28,200	1,300
New Zealand						
1986/87	14,218	500	14,718	2,748	7,520	4,450
1987/88	15,500	1,149	16,649	2,091	7,500	7,058
1988/89	16,000	1,000	17,000	2,500	7,600	6,900
South Africa						
1986/87	173,254	0	173,254	67,300	31,320	74,634
1987/88	194,134	0	194,134	80,120	31,605	82,409
1988/89	200,000	0	200,000	85,000	32,500	82,500
TOTAL						
1986/87	659,572	500	660,072	246,528	182,634	228,710
1987/88	679,634	1,149	680,783	298,211	160,005	220,167
1988/89	684,000	1,000	685,000	310,500	162,300	209,700

1/ Selected Countries represent the major producer/exporter countries in the Southern Hemisphere. 2/ Individual marketing years begin as follows: October of first year shown, New Zealand; January of second year, Argentina, Australia, Chile, & South Africa. NOTE: 1988/89 data are preliminary.

CHERRIES (SWEET & SOUR): SUPPLY & UTILIZATION IN SELECTED
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE COUNTRIES 1/
(Metric Tons)

Country/ Mkting Year 2/	Production	Imports	TOTAL SUPPLY	Exports	Domestic Consumption	Processed
Australia						
1987	6,100	0	6,100	500	4,850	750
1988	7,100	0	7,100	500	5,800	800
1989	6,500	0	6,500	500	5,250	750
Chile						
1987	6,250	0	6,250	1,140	3,210	1,500
1988	8,550	0	8,550	2,160	3,690	2,100
1989	10,500	0	10,500	2,300	4,700	2,500
TOTAL						
1987	12,350	0	12,350	1,640	8,060	2,250
1988	15,650	0	15,650	2,660	9,490	2,900
1989	17,000	0	17,000	2,800	9,950	3,250

1/ Selected Countries represent the major producer/exporter countries in the Southern Hemisphere. 2/ Individual marketing years begin as follows: November of previous year, Chile; January of year shown, Australia. NOTE: 1989 data are preliminary.

APRICOTS: SUPPLY & UTILIZATION IN SELECTED SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE COUNTRIES 1/
(Metric Tons)

Country/ Mkting Year 2/	Production	Imports	TOTAL SUPPLY	Exports	Domestic Consumption	Processed
Argentina						
1987	12,350	0	12,350	0	8,850	3,500
1988	13,000	0	13,000	0	9,300	3,700
1989	10,500	0	10,500	0	7,500	3,000
Australia						
1987	29,500	0	29,500	0	6,300	23,200
1988	29,500	0	29,500	0	4,800	24,700
1989	28,700	0	28,700	0	4,700	24,000
Chile						
1987	11,800	0	11,800	810	4,790	6,000
1988	12,500	0	12,500	1,530	4,770	6,000
1989	16,000	0	16,000	2,000	6,300	7,500
New Zealand						
1987	8,700	5	8,705	200	5,505	3,000
1988	8,500	5	8,505	214	6,325	1,966
1989	9,000	0	9,000	200	6,500	2,300
South Africa						
1987	42,223	0	42,223	622	2,464	39,137
1988	46,426	0	46,426	522	2,765	43,139
1989	47,500	0	47,500	600	2,800	44,100
TOTAL						
1987	104,573	5	104,578	1,632	27,909	74,837
1988	109,926	5	109,931	2,266	27,960	79,505
1989	111,700	0	111,700	2,800	27,800	80,900

1/ Selected Countries represent the major producer/exporter countries in the Southern Hemisphere. 2/ Individual marketing years begin as follows: November of previous year, New Zealand; January of year shown, Argentina, Australia, Chile, & South Africa. NOTE: 1989 data are preliminary.

PEACHS & NECTARINES: SUPPLY & UTILIZATION IN SELECTED
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE COUNTRIES 1/
(Metric Tons)

Country/ Mkting Year	Production	Imports	TOTAL SUPPLY	Exports	Domestic Consumption	Processed
Argentina						
1987	181,100	777	181,877	0	101,877	80,000
1988	210,000	50	210,050	24	100,026	110,000
1989	180,000	400	180,400	0	90,400	90,000
Australia						
1987	73,000	0	73,000	0	25,500	47,500
1988	75,000	0	75,000	0	20,300	54,700
1989	65,000	0	65,000	0	20,800	44,200
Chile						
1987	147,000	0	147,000	44,400	77,200	21,000
1988	151,400	0	151,400	46,000	76,900	24,000
1989	160,000	0	160,000	48,000	81,000	26,000
New Zealand						
1987	28,000	11	28,011	3,096	10,000	14,915
1988	28,500	29	28,529	1,676	12,000	14,853
1989	32,000	40	32,040	2,500	14,500	15,040
South Africa						
1987	148,911	0	148,911	2,235	48,118	98,558
1988	151,037	0	151,037	1,478	49,661	99,898
1989	151,500	0	151,500	2,000	50,000	99,500
TOTAL						
1987	578,011	788	578,799	49,731	262,695	261,973
1988	615,937	79	616,016	49,178	258,887	303,451
1989	588,500	440	588,940	52,500	256,700	274,740

1/ Selected Countries represent the major producer/exporter countries in the Southern Hemisphere. NOTE: 1989 data are preliminary.

WEEKLY EXCHANGE RATES FOR SELECTED FOREIGN CURRENCIES
January 23, 1989

(Foreign Currency Units Per U.S. Dollar)

	1/23/89	12/23/88	1/88	1/87
Currencies	Current	Month Ago	Year Ago	Two Year
	Rate	Rate	Avg.	Avg.
Canadian Dollar	1.1883	1.1970	1.2841	1.3603
ECU 1/	0.8851	0.8554	0.7991	0.8949
British Pound	0.5630	0.5557	0.5553	0.6641
French Franc	6.2210	6.0675	5.5799	6.1926
West German Mark	1.8310	1.7765	1.6538	1.8575
Japanese Yen	127.6200	124.8500	127.6200	154.7500
South Korean Won	682.7000	684.8000	790.9630	859.5800
New Taiwan Dollar	27.6500	28.1400	28.5090	35.3590
Singapore Dollar	1.9415	1.9460	2.0231	2.1480
Hong Kong Dollar	7.7980	7.8090	7.7839	7.7676

1/ European Currency Unit. A weighted basket of the currencies of the 12 EC member states.

Exchange rates are spot as of 3 p.m. Eastern Time, Jan. 23, 1989
Source: FAS/TEID Exchange Rate Database and Wall Street Journal.

Note: The fewer foreign currency units required to purchase one U.S. dollar, the more competitive U.S. export products are in foreign markets.

ORANGE JUICE, FROZEN CONC.: U.S. EXPORTS
(MARKETING YEAR BEGINNING IN DECEMBER)
(QUANTITY IN 1,000 GAL. OF 42 BRIX, VALUE IN \$1,000)

REGION/COUNTRY	QUANTITY			VALUE		
	1985	1986	1987	1985	1986	1987
WORLD TOTAL.....	9,578	12,111	13,665	54,651	73,133	99,822
CANADA.....	3,682	5,250	5,132	27,857	38,409	44,848
EC-TWELVE.....	2,323	3,116	3,650	8,214	12,839	19,422
NETHERLANDS.....	715	834	1,363	2,526	3,227	6,884
GERMANY, FED. REP.	875	1,146	913	2,496	4,556	4,712
UNITED KINGDOM....	353	616	813	1,644	2,797	4,683
FRANCE.....	144	158	184	900	1,023	1,364
BELGIUM LUXEMBOURG	143	70	184	371	301	1,119
IRELAND.....	22	292	148	65	935	511
SPAIN.....	.	.	39	.	.	141
DENMARK.....	71	.	1	209	.	9
OTHER WEST EUROPE..	909	1,141	1,185	4,727	6,287	9,086
NORWAY.....	294	359	485	1,256	1,812	3,246
SWEDEN.....	242	236	259	1,375	1,365	2,156
SWITZERLAND.....	173	305	242	1,130	1,861	1,981
ICELAND.....	92	134	92	379	680	904
AUSTRIA.....	78	82	84	371	419	602
FINLAND.....	30	25	24	216	150	197
EAST ASIA & PACIF..	1,542	1,805	2,839	7,654	10,271	19,436
JAPAN.....	215	289	957	1,187	1,951	7,099
CHINA (TAIWAN)....	499	533	494	2,480	2,903	3,982
AUSTRALIA.....	72	.	424	162	.	2,618
HONG KONG.....	248	396	489	1,326	2,167	2,577
NEW ZEALAND.....	152	294	133	628	1,395	864
SINGAPORE.....	80	83	116	417	449	673
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	93	70	34	384	567	441
PHILIPPINES.....	91	37	97	460	192	429
THAILAND.....	26	16	38	172	106	291
MALAYSIA.....	36	35	31	156	162	180
FR PACIFIC ISLANDS	25	24	14	189	185	140
INDONESIA.....	0	24	8	4	149	79
PACIFIC ISLANDS...	8	.	.	88	.	.
MID. EAST & N. AFR.	566	323	542	3,032	2,255	3,673
ISRAEL.....	244	250	461	1,391	1,758	3,300
IRAQ.....	.	.	33	.	.	158
SAUDI ARABIA.....	320	65	38	1,589	445	109
KUWAIT.....	2	1	5	41	14	58
LAT. AMER., EX CARR.	370	361	216	2,142	2,379	2,395
HONDURAS.....	227	252	180	1,448	1,670	1,998
MEXICO.....	13	18	21	56	185	230
ECUADOR.....	40	11	13	152	51	142
COLOMBIA.....	6	11	2	49	86	23
GUATEMALA.....	.	14	.	.	71	.
EL SALVADOR.....	.	19	.	.	103	.
COSTA RICA.....	35	35	.	436	197	.
BERMUDA & CARIBB...	181	110	99	1,001	673	958
NETHL. ANTILLES...	48	27	23	291	148	303
BAHAMAS.....	32	26	25	183	206	255
BERMUDA.....	14	13	20	97	102	160
BARBADOS.....	10	6	12	45	27	81
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	6	19	6	21	64	64
TRINIDAD TOBAGO...	68	13	3	354	84	34
OTHER.....	5	5	1	25	20	4

SOURCE: U.S. DEPT. OF COMMERCE, BUREAU OF CENSUS.

GRAPEFRUIT JUICE, FROZEN CONC.: U.S. EXPORTS
(MARKETING YEAR BEGINNING IN DECEMBER)
(QUANTITY IN 1,000 GAL. OF 40 BRIX, VALUE IN \$1,000)

REGION/COUNTRY	QUANTITY			VALUE		
	1985	1986	1987	1985	1986	1987
WORLD TOTAL.....	1,938	2,845	4,229:	15,213	24,262	33,758
CANADA.....	394	557	540:	3,672	5,401	4,839
EC-TWELVE.....	229	281	858:	1,455	2,072	5,267
GERMANY, FED. REP.	102	124	443:	696	973	2,463
NETHERLANDS.....	100	112	288:	604	802	1,951
UNITED KINGDOM....	25	42	115:	140	281	754
OTHER WEST EUROPE..	84	44	156:	571	365	1,226
FINLAND.....	.	.	51:	.	.	426
SWITZERLAND.....	36	19	58:	244	167	397
NORWAY.....	29	5	35:	201	44	275
ICELAND.....	5	6	5:	33	50	59
AUSTRIA.....	12	5	5:	77	40	46
SWEDEN.....	2	8	3:	15	65	23
EAST ASIA & PACIF..	1,173	1,907	2,323:	8,996	16,102	20,126
JAPAN.....	1,143	1,876	2,123:	8,810	15,850	18,446
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	.	1	119:	.	6	987
CHINA (TAIWAN)....	12	10	34:	77	84	315
HONG KONG.....	13	16	23:	81	130	194
NEW ZEALAND.....	.	.	5:	.	.	72
MID. EAST & N. AFR.	51	39	347:	463	209	2,258
ISRAEL.....	43	31	347:	398	175	2,258
KUWAIT.....	8	1	.	62	10	.
LAT. AMER., EX CARR.	3	14	2:	24	87	10
MEXICO.....	2	14	2:	16	87	10
BERMUDA & CARIBB...	3	3	3:	33	25	32

SOURCE: U.S. DEPT. OF COMMERCE, BUREAU OF CENSUS.

U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	NOVEMBER 1987	NOVEMBER 1988	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON	COMMODITY REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	NOVEMBER 1987	NOVEMBER 1988	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
FRESH FRUIT						ORANGES.....(NOV)	18,613	18,479	18,613	18,479	334,770
APPLES.....(JUL)	39,244	44,794	107,358	104,778	293,211	CANADA.....	9,434	7,961	9,434	7,961	95,184
CANADA.....	3,734	3,341	14,467	19,015	41,099	EC-TWELVE.....	7	.	7	.	4,021
EC-TWELVE.....	4,432	3,022	10,541	6,920	28,273	OTHER WEST EUROPE.....	.	.	.	.	1,276
UNITED KINGDOM.....	1,303	2,440	4,139	5,675	16,073	EAST ASIA & PACIF.....	9,138	10,440	9,138	10,440	231,459
NETHERLANDS.....	2,861	271	5,326	236	9,265	JAPAN.....	6,364	3,043	6,364	3,043	115,387
OTHER WEST EUROPE.....	5,941	11,530	8,943	14,648	29,790	HONG KONG.....	2,268	5,524	2,268	5,524	78,137
SWEDEN.....	1,712	5,244	2,031	5,463	12,341	MID. EAST & N. AFR.....	.	.	.	.	20
FINLAND.....	1,958	2,752	4,191	5,220	8,631	LAT. AMER.,EX CARR.....	29	40	29	40	2,526
NORWAY.....	1,961	3,154	2,041	3,189	7,165	BERMUDA & CARIBB.....	4	38	4	38	275
EAST ASIA & PACIF.....	15,522	20,979	51,426	48,018	145,140	OTHER.....	.	.	.	.	9
CHINA (TAIWAN).....	5,440	11,189	25,248	21,530	73,641	GRAPES.....(JUN)	11,121	19,494	88,516	105,332	111,589
HONG KONG.....	4,160	3,132	13,308	8,684	40,093	CANADA.....	2,936	5,212	49,048	57,061	64,862
MID. EAST & N. AFR.....	5,218	2,567	14,801	9,426	27,553	EC-TWELVE.....	547	691	5,438	4,903	6,049
SAUDI ARABIA.....	4,397	2,490	9,123	6,130	17,381	OTHER WEST EUROPE.....	1,252	1,430	1,435	1,660	2,098
UNITED ARAB EMIRA.....	648	76	5,217	3,118	9,128	EAST ASIA & PACIF.....	4,665	10,307	29,116	37,825	32,465
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR.....	3,421	2,927	5,582	5,251	17,577	CHINA (TAIWAN).....	375	3,366	10,055	10,857	10,522
BERMUDA & CARIBB.....	926	629	1,571	1,488	3,713	HONG KONG.....	1,615	3,275	8,291	12,986	9,183
OTHER.....	.	.	36	12	66	JAPAN.....	1,494	1,436	3,308	4,178	4,767
AVOCADOS.....(OCT)	373	239	1,034	945	13,327	SINGAPORE.....	405	573	3,284	3,911	3,537
CANADA.....	74	26	152	131	1,408	MID. EAST & N. AFR.....	5	334	474	1,211	611
EC-TWELVE.....	169	89	371	506	7,324	LAT. AMER.,EX CARR.....	1,399	1,354	2,435	2,276	4,450
FRANCE.....	113	6	116	6	3,933	BERMUDA & CARIBB.....	317	167	520	397	1,054
UNITED KINGDOM.....	49	45	233	282	1,853	PEARS.....(JUL)	7,793	9,552	20,140	24,329	43,830
NETHERLANDS.....	.	31	.	274	1,021	CANADA.....	1,469	3,214	8,673	13,407	18,997
OTHER WEST EUROPE.....	17	93	66	176	1,203	EC-TWELVE.....	220	698	467	967	2,284
EAST ASIA & PACIF.....	118	.	493	1	3,376	OTHER WEST EUROPE.....	3,313	4,132	4,820	5,231	9,796
JAPAN.....	118	.	493	1	3,357	SWEDEN.....	3,093	3,622	4,375	4,398	8,959
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR.....	.	30	2	30	5	EAST ASIA & PACIF.....	147	187	1,345	531	2,029
OTHER.....	.	.	.	.	10	MID. EAST & N. AFR.....	1,907	734	2,724	2,665	5,596
STRAWBERRIES..(JAN)	75	235	10,471	13,684	10,548	SAUDI ARABIA.....	839	562	1,042	1,631	2,677
CANADA.....	30	81	6,939	9,261	7,010	UNITED ARAB EMIRA.....	1,067	72	1,460	826	2,526
EC-TWELVE.....	.	14	525	674	632	LAT. AMER.,EX CARR.....	660	432	2,031	1,417	4,973
OTHER WEST EUROPE.....	.	.	66	129	66	MEXICO.....	355	281	1,072	837	3,282
EAST ASIA & PACIF.....	45	137	2,714	3,498	2,761	PANAMA.....	168	79	439	302	725
JAPAN.....	45	137	2,539	3,027	2,586	BRAZIL.....	36	54	418	184	607
MID. EAST & N. AFR.....	.	1	61	100	61	BERMUDA & CARIBB.....	77	55	82	111	156
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR.....	.	.	.	29	.	PRUNES/PLUMS..(JAN)	347	871	34,607	41,335	34,747
BERMUDA & CARIBB.....	.	2	16	4	18	CANADA.....	65	54	11,479	16,785	11,544
CHERRIES,SWETT(MAY)	140	108	23,521	25,420	24,254	EC-TWELVE.....	65	224	3,397	4,240	3,397
CANADA.....	10	25	5,353	5,585	6,297	OTHER WEST EUROPE.....	19	86	1,187	1,145	1,187
EC-TWELVE.....	96	73	2,624	2,545	2,791	EAST ASIA & PACIF.....	171	429	17,895	18,050	17,962
UNITED KINGDOM.....	.	.	1,628	1,936	1,699	HONG KONG.....	134	.	11,073	6,129	11,073
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	34	73	668	342	731	CHINA (TAIWAN).....	11	145	5,390	9,832	5,414
OTHER WEST EUROPE.....	.	.	723	671	723	MID. EAST & N. AFR.....	4	.	73	20	73
EAST ASIA & PACIF.....	34	1	14,247	16,323	14,357	LAT. AMER.,EX CARR.....	23	69	488	993	494
JAPAN.....	34	.	11,749	14,383	11,342	BERMUDA & CARIBB.....	.	8	87	101	91
HONG KONG.....	.	1	1,935	1,229	1,937	KIWIFRUIT.....(OCT)	1,369	921	1,583	1,691	12,127
MID. EAST & N. AFR.....	.	.	11	34	11	CANADA.....	377	534	481	938	2,937
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR.....	.	9	54	59	67	EC-TWELVE.....	722	172	748	172	2,312
BERMUDA & CARIBB.....	.	.	5	3	5	NETHERLANDS.....	338	172	365	172	1,395
OTHER.....	.	.	3	.	3	GERMANY, FED. REP.....	105	.	105	.	395
GRAPEFRUIT....(SEP)	37,209	36,414	61,164	60,929	461,976	UNITED KINGDOM.....	209	.	209	.	370
CANADA.....	4,390	3,575	7,993	7,062	36,855	OTHER WEST EUROPE.....	188	31	188	31	1,483
EC-TWELVE.....	16,763	17,910	23,329	31,811	140,035	SWEDEN.....	79	31	79	31	603
FRANCE.....	7,750	6,572	11,240	12,073	61,642	FINLAND.....	14	.	14	.	568
NETHERLANDS.....	2,314	6,244	4,390	12,072	27,136	AUSTRIA.....	96	.	96	.	203
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	3,573	720	4,052	1,282	17,975	EAST ASIA & PACIF.....	67	184	149	547	5,269
BELGIUM LUXEMBOUR.....	696	1,423	900	1,958	15,919	JAPAN.....	32	.	60	.	3,834
OTHER WEST EUROPE.....	235	217	347	538	2,362	CHINA (TAIWAN).....	15	139	42	495	687
EAST ASIA & PACIF.....	15,820	14,710	29,480	21,495	281,959	MID. EAST & N. AFR.....	14	.	14	.	94
JAPAN.....	15,042	13,496	27,857	19,800	242,139	LAT. AMER.,EX CARR.....	1	.	3	3	23
CHINA (TAIWAN).....	163	244	710	871	31,903	BERMUDA & CARIBB.....	.	.	.	.	8
MID. EAST & N. AFR.....	.	.	.	.	79	CANNED FRUIT					
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR.....	.	.	15	5	143	APRICOTS.....(JUN)	48	57	258	435	749
BERMUDA & CARIBB.....	.	3	.	19	33	CANADA.....	13	.	69	138	95
LEMONS.....(AUG)	13,143	14,947	43,987	49,950	139,205	EC-TWELVE.....	.	17	4	25	105
CANADA.....	856	1,383	2,433	2,972	7,101	NETHERLANDS.....	.	.	3	5	51
EC-TWELVE.....	182	407	351	567	2,722	FRANCE.....	.	.	.	.	46
OTHER WEST EUROPE.....	36	18	54	58	230	OTHER WEST EUROPE.....	12	5	12	5	30
EAST ASIA & PACIF.....	11,885	12,839	40,721	45,846	128,431	EAST ASIA & PACIF.....	6	4	98	149	327
JAPAN.....	10,871	10,906	38,136	41,973	117,938	JAPAN.....	4	1	34	84	218
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR.....	134	290	428	486	720	HONG KONG.....	.	.	41	.	41
BERMUDA & CARIBB.....	.	.	.	.	1	KOREA, REPUBLIC O.....	.	.	.	.	34
OTHER.....	.	10	.	20	.	MID. EAST & N. AFR.....	10	30	61	73	169
LIMES.....(APR)	288	179	3,263	1,903	4,110	SAUDI ARABIA.....	.	1	36	42	59
CANADA.....	72	34	627	465	1,115	KUWAIT.....	7	24	12	25	58
EC-TWELVE.....	196	113	541	1,147	857	QATAR.....	2	4	2	4	36
FRANCE.....	73	52	207	695	489	LAT. AMER.,EX CARR.....	.	2	2	9	5
NETHERLANDS.....	43	42	146	141	146	BERMUDA & CARIBB.....	1	.	13	36	17
UNITED KINGDOM.....	26	12	130	269	146	CHERRIES,MARAC(JUL)	187	279	1,032	1,296	2,238
OTHER WEST EUROPE.....	19	14	30	43	50	CANADA.....	.	.	80	25	93
EAST ASIA & PACIF.....	.	17	2,061	242	2,077	EC-TWELVE.....	98	7	128	26	172
MALAYSIA.....	.	.	856	.	872	OTHER WEST EUROPE.....	.	5	28	24	73
HONG KONG.....	.	.	743	.	743	EAST ASIA & PACIF.....	63	191	690	1,103	1,666
JAPAN.....	.	3	251	224	251	CHINA (TAIWAN).....	24	95	295	501	787
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR.....	.	.	4	7	4	HONG KONG.....	.	27	129	149	367
BERMUDA & CARIBB.....	.	.	.	.	9	MID. EAST & N. AFR.....	.	28	16	31	67

U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY						COMMODITY					
REGION/COUNTRY	NOVEMBER	SEASON TO DATE	LAST FULL			REGION/COUNTRY	NOVEMBER	SEASON TO DATE	LAST FULL		
(BEG. MKTG. YR.)	1987	1988	PREVIOUS	CURRENT	SEASON	(BEG. MKTG. YR.)	1987	1988	PREVIOUS	CURRENT	SEASON
CHERRIES, MAR (CONT)						PRUNES.....(AUG)	6,376	6,270	22,986	23,119	59,027
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	3	39	56	50	101	CANADA.....	245	405	1,289	1,490	3,261
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	18	10	35	27	65	EC-TWELVE.....	3,473	4,067	11,508	12,475	28,362
CHERRIES, SW&TT (JUL)	386	295	2,486	2,344	5,422	GERMANY, FED. REP	735	699	3,223	2,657	9,652
CANADA.....	202	132	806	731	1,833	ITALY.....	1,506	864	3,872	3,871	8,288
EC-TWELVE.....	68	35	914	699	1,615	UNITED KINGDOM...	271	495	900	1,142	3,267
GERMANY, FED. REP	14	35	414	58	684	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	439	431	3,766	3,603	8,057
NETHERLANDS.....	17	.	294	344	524	SWEDEN.....	200	188	1,234	1,081	3,485
BELGIUM LUXEMBOUR	35	.	155	270	279	FINLAND.....	47	39	1,692	1,423	2,280
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	3	2	74	5	101	NORWAY.....	94	96	625	719	1,434
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	114	112	669	874	1,766	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	1,308	1,084	4,207	4,510	14,316
JAPAN.....	35	54	223	410	628	JAPAN.....	911	662	2,950	2,985	9,925
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	77	49	233	246	620	CHINA (TAIWAN)...	85	72	186	481	1,441
SINGAPORE.....	.	10	136	97	367	MID. EAST & N. AFR	340	80	905	287	1,842
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	13	19	17	83	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	381	128	923	594	2,802
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	.	.	4	15	20	BERMUDA & CARIBB..	188	75	239	159	374
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	.	3	5	OTHER.....	1	.	1	.	15
PEACHES.....(JUN)	2,449	1,371	9,046	8,937	16,622	FRUIT JUICE (1,000 GALLONS)					
CANADA.....	104	37	355	962	2,313	(FOR STRENGTH OF JUICE, SEE FOOTNOTES)					
EC-TWELVE.....	8	.	50	139	265	GRPFRT, SS....(DEC)	86	772	2,009	3,403	2,009
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	36	22	157	164	397	CANADA.....	5	9	71	65	71
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	2,114	1,069	7,361	6,939	14,418	EC-TWELVE.....	20	60	622	903	622
JAPAN.....	1,801	759	5,123	4,161	9,899	FRANCE.....	20	60	403	694	403
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	88	104	1,160	1,865	2,966	GERMANY, FED. REP	.	.	155	.	155
MID. EAST & N. AFR	107	100	200	234	352	ITALY.....	.	.	63	191	63
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	63	124	360	353	731	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	2	12	28	12
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	16	20	63	77	146	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	45	694	790	2,177	790
PEARS.....(JUN)	184	113	505	500	1,018	JAPAN.....	34	42	629	708	629
CANADA.....	6	7	30	66	155	HONG KONG.....	6	9	81	143	81
EC-TWELVE.....	3	.	11	51	48	MID. EAST & N. AFR	9	6	457	171	457
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	29	24	56	65	132	SAUDI ARABIA.....	6	4	209	74	209
NORWAY.....	25	12	52	35	101	UNITED ARAB EMIRA	.	2	114	61	114
SWEDEN.....	3	12	4	14	31	OMAN.....	.	.	78	13	78
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	69	59	274	196	409	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	.	1	.	20	.
JAPAN.....	20	28	148	74	206	BERMUDA & CARIBB..	7	2	57	38	57
SINGAPORE.....	24	17	41	31	51	OTHER.....	.	.	.	1	.
FR PACIFIC ISLAND	.	4	8	10	41	ORANGE, SS....(DEC)	373	528	4,405	7,715	4,405
MID. EAST & N. AFR	74	13	96	101	171	CANADA.....	10	2	618	154	618
SAUDI ARABIA.....	36	3	51	43	78	EC-TWELVE.....	178	264	1,424	2,842	1,424
KUWAIT.....	31	11	35	14	40	FRANCE.....	174	260	1,332	2,507	1,332
EGYPT.....	.	.	.	32	34	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	4	11	131	11
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	.	1	13	4	53	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	33	114	634	2,895	634
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	4	4	25	16	50	JAPAN.....	9	53	200	1,309	200
PINEAPPLES....(JAN)	1,177	1,570	6,768	10,833	7,234	HONG KONG.....	11	44	157	663	157
CANADA.....	593	765	4,323	5,502	4,662	SINGAPORE.....	5	8	110	305	110
EC-TWELVE.....	460	623	1,232	3,476	1,350	CHINA (TAIWAN)...	3	.	83	116	83
GERMANY, FED. REP	152	30	478	867	473	MID. EAST & N. AFR	102	79	1,330	848	1,330
NETHERLANDS.....	115	60	474	967	478	SAUDI ARABIA.....	29	3	503	246	503
UNITED KINGDOM...	101	166	148	363	154	UNITED ARAB EMIRA	16	39	370	289	370
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	91	142	532	928	532	OMAN.....	22	.	200	87	200
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	8	6	391	694	394	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	.	2	23	61	23
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	2	25	98	25	BERMUDA & CARIBB..	50	65	332	750	332
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	23	30	98	47	100	OTHER.....	.	.	32	23	32
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	1	3	102	90	106	GRPFRT, FC....(DEC)	112	125	2,845	4,229	2,845
OTHER.....	.	.	64	.	64	CANADA.....	30	24	557	540	557
MIXED FRUIT... (JUN)	2,581	3,085	12,363	11,650	24,531	EC-TWELVE.....	6	57	281	858	281
CANADA.....	842	869	3,103	2,668	6,591	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	0	4	44	156	44
EC-TWELVE.....	42	106	240	196	415	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	74	40	1,907	2,323	1,907
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	134	39	482	378	969	JAPAN.....	73	28	1,876	2,128	1,876
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	1,106	1,433	7,388	6,323	13,201	MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	39	347	39
JAPAN.....	339	749	2,036	3,154	5,285	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	0	.	14	2	14
HONG KONG.....	401	117	2,756	995	3,418	BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	3	3	3
SINGAPORE.....	130	205	1,064	621	1,784	ORANGE, FC....(DEC)	666	931	12,111	13,665	12,111
PHILIPPINES.....	182	254	930	897	1,470	CANADA.....	362	499	5,250	5,132	5,250
MID. EAST & N. AFR	279	221	577	779	1,079	EC-TWELVE.....	133	108	3,116	3,650	3,116
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	103	234	737	961	1,552	GERMANY, FED. REP	34	20	1,146	918	1,146
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	69	106	336	300	724	NETHERLANDS.....	17	22	834	1,363	834
OTHER.....	.	28	.	44	.	UNITED KINGDOM...	13	50	616	813	616
DRIED FRUIT						OTHER WEST EUROPE.	50	98	1,141	1,185	1,141
RAISINS.....(AUG)	6,731	7,892	37,390	37,617	97,446	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	94	204	1,805	2,839	1,805
CANADA.....	278	376	1,907	2,390	4,311	CHINA (TAIWAN)...	12	38	533	494	533
EC-TWELVE.....	2,837	3,542	17,714	15,782	43,896	HONG KONG.....	33	36	396	489	396
UNITED KINGDOM...	1,590	1,852	7,557	7,579	20,237	NEW ZEALAND.....	.	47	294	133	294
GERMANY, FED. REP	525	597	4,118	3,106	9,909	JAPAN.....	12	9	289	957	289
DENMARK.....	267	413	3,435	2,625	6,843	MID. EAST & N. AFR	4	1	323	542	323
NETHERLANDS.....	360	332	1,447	1,224	4,427	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	13	12	361	216	361
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	205	498	5,471	6,704	9,956	BERMUDA & CARIBB..	11	9	110	99	110
SWEDEN.....	93	157	2,552	3,095	4,749	OTHER.....	0	.	5	1	5
FINLAND.....	48	117	1,631	1,824	2,324	GRPFRT, CNF....(DEC)	160	37	1,867	2,025	1,867
NORWAY.....	17	171	1,082	1,557	2,182	CANADA.....	132	35	1,119	579	1,119
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	2,957	3,021	10,771	11,518	35,060	EC-TWELVE.....	8	2	140	373	140
JAPAN.....	1,630	1,720	7,039	7,188	24,305	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	188	64	188
MID. EAST & N. AFR	293	115	1,101	602	2,329	SWITZERLAND.....	.	.	184	60	184
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	87	171	281	376	1,501	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	11	.	355	876	355
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	74	167	145	245	371	JAPAN.....	7	.	172	817	172
OTHER.....	.	.	.	.	20	CHINA (TAIWAN)...	4	.	116	36	116
						HONG KONG.....	.	.	61	7	61
						MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	1	.	103	.
						BERMUDA & CARIBB..	9	.	65	28	65

U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY						COMMODITY					
REGION/COUNTRY	NOVEMBER	SEASON TO DATE	LAST FULL			REGION/COUNTRY	NOVEMBER	SEASON TO DATE	LAST FULL		
(BEG. MKTG. YR.)	1987	1988	PREVIOUS	CURRENT	SEASON	(BEG. MKTG. YR.)	1987	1988	PREVIOUS	CURRENT	SEASON
GRPFRT, CNF. (CONT)						CHINA (TAIWAN)...	533	883	2,193	2,929	8,763
OTHER.....	"	"	"	3	"	MID. EAST & N. AFR	115	298	229	321	603
ORANGE, CNF... (DEC)	454	321	3,708	4,223	3,708	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	177	254	519	750	1,996
CANADA.....	69	4	160	107	160	BERMUDA & CARIBB..	66	52	245	158	1,003
EC-TWELVE.....	68	117	711	733	711	OTHER.....	"	"	"	"	48
GERMANY, FED. REP	68	30	384	191	384	TOM., PST&PULP. (JUL)	355	2,181	1,674	5,979	5,327
DENMARK.....	"	"	190	28	190	CANADA.....	140	76	566	779	1,208
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	53	"	383	323	383	EC-TWELVE.....	3	1,548	70	2,665	103
SWITZERLAND.....	22	"	175	80	175	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	"	"	"	5	"
SWEDEN.....	17	"	131	158	131	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	135	492	742	2,060	2,963
NORWAY.....	9	"	72	81	72	JAPAN.....	106	436	442	1,602	2,123
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	137	137	1,803	1,741	1,803	FR PACIFIC ISLAND	"	32	121	184	318
MALAYSIA.....	34	56	504	293	504	MID. EAST & N. AFR	39	10	77	41	264
HONG KONG.....	23	9	441	382	441	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	"	42	87	152	299
SINGAPORE.....	9	69	308	256	308	BERMUDA & CARIBB..	37	13	132	277	488
JAPAN.....	44	3	267	200	267	OTHER.....	"	"	"	"	2
MID. EAST & N. AFR	94	30	377	970	377	TOMATO, WHOLE (JUL)	436	514	1,392	2,592	3,814
SAUDI ARABIA.....	87	21	358	488	358	CANADA.....	289	392	865	2,009	2,272
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	1	7	12	75	12	EC-TWELVE.....	11	8	26	10	26
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	33	26	247	228	247	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	"	"	"	5	2
OTHER.....	"	"	15	40	15	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	55	102	308	423	1,025
FRESH VEGETABLES						JAPAN.....	55	80	221	297	460
ASPARAGUS..... (OCT)	13	18	26	34	13,329	CHINA (TAIWAN)...	"	"	"	"	161
CANADA.....	4	11	9	22	4,638	SINGAPORE.....	"	20	59	66	152
EC-TWELVE.....	"	"	2	"	1,811	AUSTRALIA.....	"	"	"	20	125
ITALY.....	"	"	"	"	840	MID. EAST & N. AFR	"	3	11	23	71
UNITED KINGDOM...	"	"	"	"	835	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	"	3	10	6	25
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	"	"	"	"	751	BERMUDA & CARIBB..	80	6	173	89	393
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	8	7	15	12	6,101	NETHL. ANTILLES..	74	"	104	15	191
JAPAN.....	8	7	15	12	5,841	BERMUDA.....	3	4	48	29	103
MID. EAST & N. AFR	"	"	"	"	2	OTHER.....	"	"	"	28	"
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	"	"	"	"	24	OTHER PROCESSED VEGETABLES					
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	"	"	"	"	2	CORN, SWEET, FRZ (JUL)	3,963	4,787	16,968	20,277	47,508
LETTUCE..... (OCT)	22,794	13,780	33,495	24,877	179,614	CANADA.....	156	34	1,145	445	3,066
CANADA.....	22,433	12,633	31,850	22,155	158,275	EC-TWELVE.....	186	580	603	2,907	4,484
EC-TWELVE.....	62	186	314	284	1,685	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	87	23	160	137	1,033
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	"	"	"	"	191	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	3,489	4,103	14,879	16,590	37,960
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	86	602	961	1,473	16,845	JAPAN.....	2,975	3,551	12,670	14,014	32,237
MID. EAST & N. AFR	17	79	19	79	56	AUSTRALIA.....	253	298	1,711	1,884	4,201
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	29	200	130	558	1,058	MID. EAST & N. AFR	18	"	116	50	699
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	168	80	219	327	1,498	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	9	11	12	22	72
OTHER.....	"	"	"	"	6	BERMUDA & CARIBB..	18	37	50	102	193
UNION..... (OCT)	11,067	15,775	19,916	31,842	104,391	OTHER.....	"	"	"	23	"
CANADA.....	3,146	5,112	5,665	8,858	41,616	FR. FRIES, FRZ. (JUL)	9,437	11,822	44,024	55,610	108,263
EC-TWELVE.....	210	241	304	304	1,061	CANADA.....	16	84	145	274	370
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	"	"	74	"	924	EC-TWELVE.....	"	"	394	22	589
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	6,748	9,920	11,373	21,340	52,511	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	9,262	11,435	42,705	53,488	104,532
JAPAN.....	4,865	7,899	6,444	14,957	34,200	JAPAN.....	8,065	9,753	36,718	45,626	88,805
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	837	352	2,229	3,151	10,075	MID. EAST & N. AFR	39	"	482	878	1,467
HONG KONG.....	923	665	1,945	1,406	5,971	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	2	23	15	112	52
MID. EAST & N. AFR	"	5	39	5	112	BERMUDA & CARIBB..	117	267	284	771	1,204
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	962	413	2,449	1,216	6,864	OTHER.....	"	12	"	65	"
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	"	84	14	118	1,257	GARLIC, DRD/DEH (JAN)	258	575	2,902	3,739	3,345
OTHER.....	"	"	"	"	45	CANADA.....	111	95	1,164	1,075	1,248
POTATOES, TABL (OCT)	907	1,936	1,704	3,555	30,754	EC-TWELVE.....	61	124	950	1,066	1,014
CANADA.....	689	1,380	1,265	2,263	27,165	UNITED KINGDOM...	37	57	338	539	421
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	19	"	19	"	19	GERMANY, FED. REP	14	67	307	349	341
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	19	72	100	141	701	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	15	18	204	302	232
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	25	352	99	962	1,993	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	49	90	443	547	473
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	151	132	217	186	847	AUSTRALIA.....	16	69	237	452	248
OTHER.....	3	"	3	3	29	JAPAN.....	9	"	102	116	102
POTATOES, SEED (OCT)	79	159	98	583	4,472	OTHER PACIFIC IS.	20	18	76	56	96
CANADA.....	"	"	"	298	3,905	MID. EAST & N. AFR	5	15	57	92	66
EC-TWELVE.....	"	"	"	"	18	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	3	219	130	448	253
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	18	33	36	112	211	BERMUDA & CARIBB..	2	"	30	61	35
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	"	64	"	112	172	OTHER.....	11	14	24	46	24
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	61	61	61	61	165	ONIONS, DRD/DEH (JAN)	2,508	1,712	15,594	17,057	18,193
TOMATOES..... (OCT)	9,246	6,370	14,067	11,072	76,778	CANADA.....	139	81	1,751	1,445	1,979
CANADA.....	9,147	6,227	13,322	10,558	72,548	EC-TWELVE.....	803	597	6,664	6,710	7,415
EC-TWELVE.....	4	3	4	16	62	UNITED KINGDOM...	375	289	2,472	2,462	2,770
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	1	"	1	"	96	GERMANY, FED. REP	262	267	2,407	2,487	2,602
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	54	"	635	302	3,550	NETHERLANDS.....	36	42	592	615	760
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	"	87	18	87	202	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	154	166	1,814	1,837	2,057
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	41	52	87	108	303	SWITZERLAND.....	41	17	635	504	713
OTHER.....	"	"	"	"	17	SWEDEN.....	34	78	546	673	630
CANNED VEGETABLES						NORWAY.....	32	26	340	287	382
CORN..... (AUG)	9,330	11,203	33,577	36,119	109,237	FINLAND.....	41	45	276	364	314
CANADA.....	47	14	151	221	574	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	1,311	742	4,936	6,648	6,195
EC-TWELVE.....	2,337	3,634	9,987	11,597	33,705	JAPAN.....	1,078	599	3,277	4,914	4,535
GERMANY, FED. REP	1,223	1,757	4,515	6,143	15,446	AUSTRALIA.....	217	121	1,196	1,150	1,290
UNITED KINGDOM...	634	1,529	3,161	3,212	9,101	MID. EAST & N. AFR	8	"	48	90	50
FRANCE.....	194	116	1,063	1,047	5,015	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	39	5	269	160	275
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	481	713	2,365	2,587	7,908	BERMUDA & CARIBB..	"	9	90	126	99
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	6,107	6,248	20,081	20,475	63,400	OTHER.....	53	13	122	50	122
JAPAN.....	4,559	4,359	14,936	14,823	45,390	POTATO, FLAKES. (OCT)	1,586	1,819	3,348	3,557	23,816
						CANADA.....	29	53	61	140	497
						EC-TWELVE.....	182	127	417	343	3,685
						UNITED KINGDOM...	37	"	167	187	2,734

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COMMODITY : REGION/COUNTRY : (BEG. MKTG. YR.) :					COMMODITY : REGION/COUNTRY : (BEG. MKTG. YR.) :				
NOVEMBER :		SEASON TO DATE :		LAST FULL : SEASON :	NOVEMBER :		SEASON TO DATE :		LAST FULL : SEASON :
1987 :	1988 :	PREVIOUS :	CURRENT :		1987 :	1988 :	PREVIOUS :	CURRENT :	
POTATO, FLAKE (CONT)					GERMANY, FED. REP				
NETHERLANDS.....	54	109	148	109	509	FRANCE.....	3,596	2,720	23,508
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	54	.	72	18	624	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	986	601	5,328
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	1,182	1,618	2,421	3,035	17,886	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	759	706	6,210
JAPAN.....	1,041	1,328	2,087	2,576	15,634	JAPAN.....	1,735	2,990	6,243
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	.	.	165	MID. EAST & N. AFR	1,241	2,028	4,574
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	28	20	266	22	702	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	956	735	2,342
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	2	.	2	.	21	BERMUDA & CARIBB..	153	117	540
OTHER.....	109	.	109	.	236	OTHER.....	1	19	11
POTATO, DRD/DEM(OCT)					PECANS, SHLD...(OCT)				
CANADA.....	475	356	789	958	5,147	CANADA.....	99	187	252
EC-TWELVE.....	371	285	573	802	3,712	EC-TWELVE.....	46	98	96
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	.	10	99	NETHERLANDS.....	36	40	133
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	.	.	31	18	155	UNITED KINGDOM...	16	11	74
JAPAN.....	75	58	99	84	948	GERMANY, FED. REP	20	11	35
MID. EAST & N. AFR	34	41	45	50	779	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	1	8
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	23	.	31	10	80	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	.	.	.
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	5	11	42	29	79	JAPAN.....	10	45	14
OTHER.....	.	.	5	1	30	AUSTRALIA.....	.	31	.
TREE NUTS					MID. EAST & N. AFR				
ALMONDS, UNSHLD(JUL)	724	1,377	2,683	7,466	6,091	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	9	.	10
CANADA.....	80	84	278	263	589	MEXICO.....	1	.	1
EC-TWELVE.....	110	191	635	2,500	1,176	BERMUDA & CARIBB..	5	2	5
FRANCE.....	59	119	143	580	271	OTHER.....	5	2	5
GERMANY, FED. REP	.	73	39	458	219	BERMUDA & CARIBB..	0	2	0
NETHERLANDS.....	34	.	134	1,175	155	WALNUTS, SHLD..(AUG)	1,045	1,447	3,812
ITALY.....	18	.	148	100	148	CANADA.....	89	186	525
GREECE.....	.	.	80	.	130	EC-TWELVE.....	453	539	1,828
UNITED KINGDOM...	.	.	61	108	129	GERMANY, FED. REP	41	95	834
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	21	61	41	SPAIN.....	149	130	333
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	104	372	183	1,121	911	NETHERLANDS.....	142	119	294
JAPAN.....	104	75	150	431	776	GREECE.....	83	162	203
MID. EAST & N. AFR	223	99	494	358	1,119	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	64	55	317
ISRAEL.....	126	.	225	39	399	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	376	413	819
UNITED ARAB EMIRA	10	10	25	30	207	AUSTRALIA.....	142	107	354
JORDAN.....	21	70	50	192	180	JAPAN.....	122	207	226
SAUDI ARABIA.....	10	11	91	63	173	CHINA (TAIWAN)...	33	92	156
KUWAIT.....	57	8	102	33	148	MID. EAST & N. AFR	47	109	295
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	91	14	220	132	364	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	16	72	37
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	10	4	16	11	28	BERMUDA & CARIBB..	0	21	2
OTHER.....	105	612	837	3,020	1,854	OTHER.....	.	.	0
INDIA.....	105	612	837	3,020	1,854	PISTACHIO, SHLD(SEP)	41	98	95
PECANS, UNSHLD.(OCT)					CANADA.....				
CANADA.....	135	269	298	429	1,273	EC-TWELVE.....	6	1	6
EC-TWELVE.....	71	7	118	20	143	FRANCE.....	.	27	.
UNITED KINGDOM...	41	227	103	324	552	UNITED KINGDOM...	.	.	.
SPAIN.....	.	19	42	59	204	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	15	67	31
NETHERLANDS.....	20	160	20	192	137	JAPAN.....	12	1	22
ITALY.....	.	.	.	1	95	CHINA (TAIWAN)...	3	46	5
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	41	7	79	HONG KONG.....	.	10	5
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	15	.	16	6	44	MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	.
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	10	.	15	ISRAEL.....	.	.	.
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	8	35	8	72	466	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	20	3	58
MEXICO.....	5	35	5	72	463	MEXICO.....	19	.	55
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	2	.	2	BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	.
OTHER.....	.	.	.	.	1	OTHER.....	.	.	3
WALNUTS, UNSHLD(AUG)					ALMONDS, PREP..(JUL)				
CANADA.....	8,713	14,101	44,353	41,145	51,548	CANADA.....	4,077	2,387	15,906
EC-TWELVE.....	412	409	1,112	1,105	1,924	EC-TWELVE.....	209	124	665
SPAIN.....	7,099	12,917	38,724	36,638	41,433	GERMANY, FED. REP	2,070	1,707	10,237
GERMANY, FED. REP	3,482	3,749	13,632	12,148	13,870	FRANCE.....	1,029	787	5,325
NETHERLANDS.....	1,825	3,870	9,866	13,455	10,272	UNITED KINGDOM...	426	444	1,932
ITALY.....	471	1,292	7,390	2,425	9,317	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	443	118	1,108
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	1,031	2,271	5,306	5,479	5,352	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	173	138	1,232
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	42	36	1,063	1,529	1,122	JAPAN.....	1,494	745	2,717
MID. EAST & N. AFR	668	442	1,900	799	2,793	MID. EAST & N. AFR	1,235	580	2,020
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	27	106	141	147	323	OTHER.....	110	149	863
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	444	278	1,369	908	3,845	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	12	12	84
OTHER.....	20	14	43	20	48	BERMUDA & CARIBB..	8	9	17
PISTACH, UNSHLD(SEP)					HOPS				
CANADA.....	151	268	543	563	1,840	9 HOPS.....(SEP)	384	1,233	1,176
EC-TWELVE.....	.	12	.	37	34	CANADA.....	8	968	9
UNITED KINGDOM...	2	55	195	55	336	EC-TWELVE.....	77	60	77
FRANCE.....	2	31	194	31	261	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	18	2	47
GERMANY, FED. REP	.	1	.	1	60	MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	.
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	7	.	22	11	54	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	778	191	1,033
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	131	183	291	413	1,256	BRAZIL.....	778	191	1,033
CHINA (MAINLAND)...	57	.	147	.	461	BERMUDA & CARIBB..	4	6	10
HONG KONG.....	39	25	59	90	299	OTHER.....	.	7	.
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	14	83	18	134	237	HOPS EXTRACT..(SEP)	273	467	597
JAPAN.....	22	67	35	170	206	CANADA.....	4	7	9
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	11	19	11	53	EC-TWELVE.....	73	31	80
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	1	3	1	14	13	NETHERLANDS.....	30	4	30
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	4	.	4	1	GERMANY, FED. REP	18	24	23
OTHER.....	9	.	25	20	26	UNITED KINGDOM...	6	.	8
ALMONDS, SHLD..(JUL)					IRELAND.....				
CANADA.....	13,651	10,941	62,204	75,921	127,613	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	20	.	20
EC-TWELVE.....	296	210	1,594	1,237	2,688	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	.	.	0
	7,085	6,079	40,819	45,811	75,407	PHILIPPINES.....	16	12	24
						JAPAN.....	8	2	11
						MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	.
							.	.	1
							.	.	34

U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY	COMMODITY				COMMODITY						
REGION/COUNTRY	NOVEMBER	SEASON TO DATE	LAST FULL	REGION/COUNTRY	NOVEMBER	SEASON TO DATE	LAST FULL				
(BEG. MKTG. YR.)	1987	1988	PREVIOUS: CURRENT	(BEG. MKTG. YR.)	1987	1988	PREVIOUS: CURRENT				
HOPS EXTRACT (CONT)											
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	167	413	450	699	1,641	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	96	31	96	31	898
MEXICO.....	142	207	345	382	771	JAPAN.....	40	27	40	27	723
COLOMBIA.....	.	201	.	201	425	MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	.	.	3
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	2	3	10	5	70	LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	82	1	82	1	180
OTHER.....	12	.	25	26	220	MEXICO.....	68	.	68	.	107
						VENEZUELA.....	13	.	13	.	47
						BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	.	.	5
						OTHER.....	3	5	3	5	52
WINE (1000 GALLONS)											
GRAPE WINES...(JAN)	1,146	1,103	10,177	14,618	11,080	PEPPERMINT OIL(NOV)	133	135	133	135	1,204
CANADA.....	326	328	3,019	3,763	3,275	CANADA.....	5	8	5	8	56
EC-TWELVE.....	323	265	2,821	4,541	2,995	EC-TWELVE.....	65	60	65	60	589
UNITED KINGDOM...	195	117	1,785	2,964	1,857	UNITED KINGDOM...	25	16	25	16	260
BELGIUM LUXEMBOUR	70	33	326	378	355	FRANCE.....	18	24	18	24	108
OTHER WEST EUROPE	26	55	647	1,101	674	GERMANY, FED. REP	13	14	13	14	91
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	361	312	2,628	3,989	2,955	OTHER WEST EUROPE	8	4	8	4	24
JAPAN.....	201	223	1,710	3,048	1,879	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	50	51	50	51	370
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	76	10	497	155	539	JAPAN.....	36	34	36	34	195
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	11	3	11	KOREA, REPUBLIC O	8	1	8	1	77
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	37	36	268	254	294	HONG KONG.....	5	7	5	7	50
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	67	105	746	921	841	MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	2	.	2	8
OTHER.....	6	2	37	46	37	LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	4	8	4	8	127
						MEXICO.....	0	7	0	7	65
ESSENTIAL OILS						COLOMBIA.....	1	.	1	.	16
LEMON OIL.....(NOV)	27	17	27	17	325	BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	.	.	1
CANADA.....	1	.	1	.	30	OTHER.....	1	4	1	4	29
EC-TWELVE.....	12	5	12	5	104	SPERMINT OIL.(NOV)	31	32	31	32	454
UNITED KINGDOM...	7	.	7	.	47	CANADA.....	0	4	0	4	37
NETHERLANDS.....	.	.	.	.	33	EC-TWELVE.....	11	17	11	17	239
OTHER WEST EUROPE	1	0	1	0	29	UNITED KINGDOM...	7	5	7	5	90
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	12	11	12	11	147	FRANCE.....	.	5	.	5	54
JAPAN.....	11	9	11	9	121	ITALY.....	.	2	.	2	34
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	0	.	0	5	OTHER WEST EUROPE	11	6	11	6	91
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	1	1	1	1	9	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	10	2	10	2	55
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	.	.	1	JAPAN.....	.	2	.	2	14
OTHER.....						HONG KONG.....	.	1	.	1	1
ORANGE OIL.....(NOV)	223	111	228	111	1,701	MID. EAST & N. AFR	9	3	9	3	68
CANADA.....	13	1	13	1	79	LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	3	2	3	2	42
EC-TWELVE.....	33	51	33	51	387	MEXICO.....	0	0	0	0	15
NETHERLANDS.....	4	14	4	14	98	VENEZUELA.....	6	0	6	0	8
GERMANY, FED. REP	26	36	26	36	80	BRAZIL.....	.	.	.	.	1
UNITED KINGDOM...	0	.	0	.	49	BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	.	.	11
FRANCE.....	.	.	.	.	48	OTHER.....	.	1	.	1	
SPAIN.....	1	1	1	1	41						
IRELAND.....	1	1	1	1	96						
OTHER WEST EUROPE	1	21	1	21	96						
SS: SINGLE STRENGTH	FC: FROZEN	CONCENTRATE	--	ORANGE IN 42	DEGREE	BRIX, GRAPEFRUIT IN 40	DEGREE	BRIX			
CNF: CONCENTRATED,	NOT FROZEN	--	GRAPEFRUIT AND ORANGE IN	SINGLE	STRENGTH	EQUIVALENT					
SW: SWEET IT: TART	PST: PASTE	ORD/DEH: DRIED/DEHYDRATED	FLK: FLAKES	GRN: GRANULES							

SS: SINGLE STRENGTH FC: FROZEN CONCENTRATE -- ORANGE IN 42 DEGREE BRIX, GRAPEFRUIT IN 40 DEGREE BRIX
CNP: CONCENTRATED, NOT FROZEN -- GRAPEFRUIT AND ORANGE IN SINGLE STRENGTH EQUIVALENT
SM: SWEET TT: TART PST: PASTE ORD/DEH: DRIED/DEHYDRATED FLK: FLAKES GRN: GRANULES

U.S. IMPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, FROM SELECTED COUNTRIES
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY/COUNTRY	NOVEMBER		SEASON TO DATE		LAST FULL		COMMODITY/COUNTRY	NOVEMBER		SEASON TO DATE		LAST FULL	
(BEG. MKTG. YR.)	1987	1988	PREVIOUS:	CURRENT	SEASON	SEASON	(BEG. MKTG. YR.)	1987	1988	PREVIOUS:	CURRENT	SEASON	SEASON
FRESH FRUIT & MELONS													
APPLES.....(JUL)	5,318	8,039	29,978	31,705	120,518		HONDURAS.....	3,760	1,802	29,018	22,502	31,023	
CANADA.....	5,301	6,914	18,179	22,235	44,217		DOMINICAN REPUB	1,002	923	9,890	10,428	11,227	
CHILE.....	.	.	316	628	38,450		KIWI FRUIT... (OCT)	15	29	124	151	14,469	
NEW ZEALAND....	0	.	5,583	3,294	26,666		NEW ZEALAND....	15	29	124	151	14,313	
ARGENTINA.....	.	.	5,262	4,279	8,476		CANNED FRUIT						
BANANAS.....(JAN)	267,273	234,847	2,724,736	2,650,858	2,940,544		APRICOTS....(JUN)	205	452	2,166	2,132	3,530	
ECUADOR.....	59,948	50,365	668,877	692,319	719,975		ISRAEL.....	134	174	1,068	329	1,720	
HONDURAS.....	48,062	46,723	539,773	566,974	586,272		SPAIN.....	39	229	743	934	863	
COSTA RICA.....	41,601	59,939	515,377	547,400	551,167		MANDARINS... (JAN)	2,259	2,453	46,872	44,070	49,621	
COLOMBIA.....	48,039	40,541	447,472	402,343	492,308		SPAIN.....	1,057	1,439	26,437	23,516	27,523	
RASPBERRIES (JAN)	8	15	11,724	11,509	11,862		KOREA, REPUBLIC	71	299	8,573	9,776	9,129	
CANADA.....	1	1	11,330	10,845	11,330		CHINA (MAINLAND)	568	256	5,420	5,999	5,745	
STRAWBERRIES (JAN)	909	917	13,820	16,194	15,045		JAPAN.....	531	395	4,852	4,079	5,634	
MEXICO.....	376	491	12,714	15,021	13,508		OLIVES, TOTAL (NOV)	6,891	6,306	6,891	6,306	73,546	
GRAPEFRUIT... (SEP)	582	2,276	621	2,352	3,083		SPAIN.....	6,530	5,845	6,530	5,845	64,994	
BAHAMAS.....	582	2,271	621	2,326	4,875		-BRN,N GR/RP (NOV)	227	51	227	51	4,340	
LEMONS..... (AUG)	62	13	2,387	4,368	5,520		SPAIN.....	125	.	125	.	2,422	
SPAIN.....	42	.	601	636	2,839		GREECE.....	94	51	94	51	1,784	
CHILE.....	20	.	1,404	743	1,623		-BRN,GR,N RP (NOV)	481	494	481	494	8,199	
BAHAMAS.....	.	13	382	2,971	981		SPAIN.....	392	408	392	408	5,629	
LIMES..... (APR)	2,885	3,962	21,976	31,612	34,109		MEXICO.....	.	34	.	34	1,441	
MEXICO.....	2,848	3,793	20,894	29,662	32,439		-BRN,RP,N GR (NOV)	8	102	8	102	794	
TANG./MANDAR (NOV)	5,765	4,946	5,765	4,946	16,041		GREECE.....	5	85	5	85	671	
MEXICO.....	4,585	4,106	4,585	4,106	14,557		-BRN,RP/GRN (NOV)	462	377	462	377	4,325	
ORANGES..... (NOV)	4,239	637	4,239	637	22,514		SPAIN.....	405	356	405	356	3,856	
MEXICO.....	625	191	625	191	8,428		-PITTED/STUF (NOV)	5,645	4,962	5,645	4,962	52,781	
SPAIN.....	3,540	93	3,540	93	6,825		SPAIN.....	5,555	4,921	5,555	4,921	51,856	
DOMINICAN REPUB	65	221	65	221	2,578		-PRP/PRS NEC (NOV)	68	320	68	320	3,106	
JAMAICA.....	.	132	.	132	2,534		GREECE.....	.	126	.	126	1,224	
GRAPES..... (JUN)	35	6	35,305	36,011	309,538		SPAIN.....	54	152	54	152	1,205	
CHILE.....	25	.	231	26	261,250		MOROCCO.....	.	35	.	35	460	
MEXICO.....	3	.	30,438	20,090	43,556		PEACHES, ALL (JUN)	2,153	6,521	8,147	18,377	25,384	
MANGOES..... (JAN)	63	36	51,993	34,582	51,996		GREECE.....	1,478	3,952	2,815	8,923	12,469	
MEXICO.....	.	.	42,614	27,169	42,614		CHILE.....	36	374	1,424	4,653	5,663	
HAITI.....	63	36	8,780	7,236	8,780		SPAIN.....	324	1,748	1,183	2,774	3,153	
CANTALOUPE (MAY)	3,742	5,595	47,623	33,160	162,750		AUSTRALIA.....	225	.	2,017	344	2,787	
MEXICO.....	1,646	4,161	43,928	28,018	123,539		PEARS..... (JUN)	4	105	395	554	456	
HONDURAS.....	682	24	765	1,419	17,040		SPAIN.....	.	.	172	10	190	
MELONS, OTHER (MAY)	3,239	4,192	15,956	18,820	71,468		CHILE.....	.	43	113	66	150	
MEXICO.....	897	3,108	11,461	14,001	39,443		NEW ZEALAND....	.	.	61	94	61	
PANAMA.....	52	.	763	275	8,705		PINEAPPLES... (JAN)	14,841	18,464	227,677	225,492	239,858	
GUATEMALA.....	1,924	121	2,748	2,199	8,279		THAILAND.....	6,110	8,354	97,896	117,885	103,118	
WATERMELONS (APR)	1,252	825	94,971	78,154	136,532		PHILIPPINES...	5,561	8,510	96,825	83,903	100,913	
MEXICO.....	1,063	774	93,985	76,916	133,368		MIX,N TROPIC (JUN)	943	1,429	6,966	8,534	14,793	
PEARS..... (JUL)	852	530	4,458	4,462	32,981		MEXICO.....	868	943	6,009	8,869	11,749	
CHILE.....	.	.	.	.	17,033								
ARGENTINA.....	.	.	107	430	7,088								
JAPAN.....	547	.	3,814	3,154	3,906								
PINEAPPLES... (JAN)	6,881	7,463	74,041	75,966	80,947								
COSTA RICA.....	2,052	4,760	31,457	39,812	34,922								

U.S. IMPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, FROM SELECTED COUNTRIES
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY/COUNTRY : (BEG. MKTG. YR.) :	NOVEMBER : 1987 :	NOVEMBER : 1988 :	SEASON TO DATE : PREVIOUS :	SEASON TO DATE : CURRENT :	LAST FULL : SEASON :	COMMODITY/COUNTRY : (BEG. MKTG. YR.) :	NOVEMBER : 1987 :	NOVEMBER : 1988 :	SEASON TO DATE : PREVIOUS :	SEASON TO DATE : CURRENT :	LAST FULL : SEASON :
DRIED FRUIT						MEXICO.....	115	128	510	188	12,408
APRICOTS....(JUL)	249	1,085	1,552	3,446	3,756	CHILE.....	704	684	1,121	1,217	1,495
TURKEY.....	223	804	1,276	2,342	3,008	CANNED VEGETABLES					
DATES,W/PITS(SEP)	25	38	59	89	653	PIMIENTOS...(AUG)	868	900	2,517	2,343	8,314
IRAN.....	.	.	.	.	251	SPAIN.....	868	896	2,484	2,176	8,122
CHINA (MAINLAND)	10	2	13	6	166	TOMATO PASTE(JUL)	2,766	5,885	14,793	15,899	45,646
HONG KONG.....	1	8	1	12	111	MEXICO.....	203	63	3,793	3,357	19,883
DATES,PITTED(SEP)	279	600	439	831	4,480	PORTUGAL.....	779	795	2,574	1,283	4,640
PAKISTAN.....	9	263	9	457	1,967	TOMATO SAUCE(JUL)	481	543	3,398	1,812	6,437
CHINA (MAINLAND)	.	293	17	297	1,264	ITALY.....	141	139	1,020	395	2,372
IRAN.....	243	.	243	.	724	ISRAEL.....	199	235	1,131	540	2,258
DRIED FIGS...(SEP)	949	834	2,155	2,842	2,567	TOMATOES....(JUL)	9,316	8,537	33,275	31,540	78,619
GREECE.....	661	613	1,549	2,030	1,940	ITALY.....	4,762	4,762	16,974	19,546	41,566
TURKEY.....	253	124	345	343	393	SPAIN.....	2,434	3,006	10,405	8,453	20,346
RAISINS/SULT(AUG)	999	973	4,753	4,923	8,053	ISRAEL.....	1,259	626	3,623	1,179	8,020
MEXICO.....	363	596	4,482	3,028	7,251	ARTICHOKES..(JAN)	843	467	18,384	15,626	18,918
FIG PASTE...(SEP)	815	173	1,228	192	4,406	SPAIN.....	800	401	18,150	15,285	18,677
SPAIN.....	539	136	539	136	2,891	ASPARAGUS...(APR)	115	355	2,238	1,766	3,008
TURKEY.....	276	37	690	55	1,461	MEXICO.....	.	.	1,505	304	1,512
FRUIT JUICE 1/ (FOR UNITS OF MEASURE SEE BELOW)						CHINA (TAIWAN).	46	40	331	417	600
APPLE/PEAR..(JUL)	1,851	3,362	12,334	13,867	24,536	MUSHROOMS...(JUL)	2,678	1,397	23,429	15,627	61,513
ARGENTINA.....	458	655	5,418	4,547	7,833	CHINA (MAINLAND)	1,388	556	10,259	8,262	26,076
GERMANY, FED. R	178	971	1,649	3,205	3,808	CHINA (TAIWAN).	962	239	7,417	2,424	17,765
HUNGARY.....	215	103	413	204	2,597	HONG KONG.....	156	207	3,908	2,004	9,359
AUSTRIA.....	253	422	1,364	1,295	2,301	FROZEN VEGETABLES					
SPAIN.....	282	213	616	654	1,777	PEAS.....(SEP)	631	1,986	1,684	7,994	9,155
CHILE.....	93	106	980	1,128	1,546	CANADA.....	454	453	1,178	1,643	4,419
FCOJ.....(DEC)	45,965	34,888	395,520	292,772	395,520	CHINA (TAIWAN).	173	45	463	241	2,641
BRAZIL.....	44,479	33,591	359,179	252,059	359,179	BROCCOLI....(SEP)	5,118	5,919	18,106	15,967	82,669
GRAPE, CONC, A(JAN)	2,049	3,890	18,572	38,654	20,078	MEXICO.....	3,678	4,519	13,538	12,762	69,547
ARGENTINA.....	1,441	2,757	9,502	25,466	9,374	GUATEMALA.....	1,284	1,148	4,390	2,921	11,917
BRAZIL.....	337	1,012	5,832	9,462	6,313	CAULIFLOWER.(SEP)	3,274	2,806	8,737	7,720	27,391
CANADA.....	87	45	2,554	2,291	3,037	MEXICO.....	3,126	2,502	8,211	7,190	26,291
PINEAP. N CO(JAN)	1,852	2,794	24,766	28,439	26,752	OKRA 3/.....(JUL)	451	129	4,213	2,285	7,469
PHILIPPINES....	1,836	2,694	24,129	24,084	26,048	GUATEMALA.....	322	101	1,012	745	3,126
PINEAP. CONC(JAN)	2,488	3,426	43,789	46,337	47,092	EL SALVADOR....	125	2	2,128	238	2,572
PHILIPPINES....	783	1,793	19,544	21,225	20,814	DOMINICAN REPUB	.	26	1,043	1,039	1,713
THAILAND.....	410	1,289	15,949	19,460	16,599	POTATOES....(SEP)	2,809	3,994	15,042	13,699	48,625
FROZEN FRUIT						CANADA.....	2,750	3,974	14,728	13,640	48,134
BLUEBERRIES.(JAN)	727	543	6,861	4,872	7,345	DRIED/DEHDR. VEG.					
CANADA.....	727	543	6,357	4,722	6,841	MUSHROOMS...(JAN)	73	87	936	1,109	1,024
RASPBERRIES.(JAN)	113	17	2,624	1,229	2,838	JAPAN.....	19	16	280	362	305
YUGOSLAVIA.....	112	15	948	505	1,142	KOREA, REPUBLIC	25	7	229	144	250
NEW ZEALAND....	.	.	927	106	927	CHINA (TAIWAN).	4	5	137	169	138
CHILE.....	.	.	338	447	357	CHILE.....	.	10	96	56	113
STRAWBERRIES(DEC)	583	682	35,926	29,236	35,926	TREE NUTS					
MEXICO.....	450	533	30,260	24,755	30,260	COCONUT MEAT(JAN)	3,706	4,013	48,500	39,902	51,803
FRESH VEGETABLES						PHILIPPINES....	3,211	3,533	39,621	35,469	42,345
BEANS 2/.....(OCT)	188	434	282	797	13,129	BRAZIL,UNSHL(AUG)	124	74	2,272	937	6,960
MEXICO.....	65	97	102	107	11,170	BRAZIL.....	81	59	1,996	921	6,522
CABBAGE.....(OCT)	1,506	1,643	4,869	3,706	15,095	PISTACH,UNSH(SEP)	106	56	286	105	1,444
CANADA.....	1,490	1,633	4,852	3,691	14,583	TURKEY.....	53	37	57	37	812
CARROTS 2/..(OCT)	9,635	8,341	18,099	17,713	58,947	HONG KONG.....	17	.	135	.	325
CANADA.....	8,452	7,352	15,963	16,321	46,207	CHINA (MAINLAND)	.	18	.	65	176
MEXICO.....	988	711	1,700	904	10,312	BRAZILS,SHLD(AUG)	428	659	1,447	1,767	3,255
CAULIFLOWER.(OCT)	202	90	720	330	7,034	BRAZIL.....	90	328	551	852	1,391
MEXICO.....	113	28	142	28	4,928	BOLIVIA.....	265	197	525	458	982
CANADA.....	57	4	531	228	4,928	PERU.....	27	57	261	245	459
CELERY.....(OCT)	408	240	1,645	1,246	15,373	CASHEW KRNLS(AUG)	4,466	4,065	14,838	16,363	38,042
MEXICO.....	155	.	189	.	7,399	BRAZIL.....	1,138	1,046	3,594	6,518	17,332
CANADA.....	65	79	973	1,032	5,972	INDIA.....	2,968	1,750	9,596	6,384	15,547
GUATEMALA.....	188	161	478	164	1,964	FILBERT,SHLD(AUG)	97	556	357	1,035	1,791
CUCUMBERS...(OCT)	21,440	19,101	24,179	20,684	213,903	TURKEY.....	47	440	234	817	1,446
MEXICO.....	21,334	18,878	23,942	20,279	204,019	ITALY.....	48	.	72	20	227
EGGPLANT....(OCT)	998	1,430	1,132	1,433	18,332	GRAPE WINE					
MEXICO.....	929	1,423	1,052	1,426	18,022	(1,000 LITERS)					
GARLIC.....(OCT)	265	110	552	164	17,580	CHAMPAGNE...(JAN)	9,274	8,014	47,858	44,422	52,506
MEXICO.....	18	.	155	3	12,338	ITALY.....	3,526	3,077	19,251	16,534	20,887
ARGENTINA.....	.	.	.	.	3,301	FRANCE.....	2,549	2,405	14,496	13,442	15,719
LETTUCE.....(OCT)	221	58	310	112	17,585	SPAIN.....	2,780	2,268	11,927	12,623	13,538
MEXICO.....	88	23	88	23	15,737	TABLE WINE..(JAN)	25,176	23,744	229,725	208,621	248,109
OKRA 2/.....(OCT)	197	217	1,706	1,099	20,626	ITALY.....	10,566	10,088	106,987	91,200	114,336
MEXICO.....	166	110	1,592	769	17,243	FRANCE.....	9,216	8,100	64,055	62,117	69,984
ONIONS, NEC.(OCT)	9,062	7,646	14,097	11,335	189,509	GERMANY, FED. R	2,522	1,718	24,923	21,062	26,584
MEXICO.....	6,743	6,285	9,382	8,748	162,888	FT WINE&VERM(JAN)	2,143	1,592	16,632	15,373	18,450
PEPPERS.....(OCT)	3,525	4,589	8,545	6,818	128,828	ITALY.....	812	878	8,534	7,966	9,276
MEXICO.....	2,359	3,798	6,249	5,322	117,968	SPAIN.....	1,058	470	5,337	4,897	6,058
POTATO,SEED.(OCT)	382	1,682	551	1,978	41,517	CUT FLOWERS					
CANADA.....	382	1,682	551	1,963	41,489	(1,000 UNITS)					
POTATO, TABLE(OCT)	14,714	17,662	26,183	33,423	175,451	ROSES.....(JAN)	21,667	23,425	248,494	294,036	266,921
CANADA.....	14,668	17,646	26,130	33,408	175,095	COLOMBIA.....	17,141	17,939	191,795	225,214	206,990
SQUASH.....(OCT)	3,772	5,338	5,635	7,157	61,833	CARNATIONS..(JAN)	.	.	345,404	.	345,404
MEXICO.....	3,591	5,156	5,292	6,858	59,300	COLOMBIA.....	.	.	330,511	.	330,511
TOMATOES....(OCT)	17,900	17,237	32,937	36,721	376,087						
MEXICO.....	17,610	17,046	32,420	36,270	368,268						
ASPARAGUS...(OCT)	1,083	1,045	1,984	1,708	14,721						

1/ UNITS OF MEASURE FOR JUICES: APPLE -- 1000 GAL 70/71 BRIX. FCOJ -- MT OF 65 BRIX PINEAPPLE CONC. -- MT OF 60 BRIX.
PINEAPPLE N CONC. -- 1,000 LITERS. 2/ MAY INCLUDE SOME FROZEN PRODUCTS 3/ ONLY CUT AND SLICED
BRN: BRINE N: NOT GR: GREEN RP: RIPE NEC: NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED CONC: CONCENTRATED FT: FORTIFIED VERM: VERMOUTH

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